The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4557. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Colorado Admission Bill Adopted by the House.

Nothing Done About the Confirmation of the New-York Collector.

Reconsideration of the Bill to Reorganize the Army.

A Delegation from Texas to Visit the President.

Probable Failure of the Bill to Restrict the President's Appointing Power.

Information as to the Number of Persons Pardoned.

The Proposed Military Railroad in Maine.

More Testimony Taken by the Reconstruction Committee.

Full Details of the State of the Public Debt.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 3.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Colorado was put through the House to-day under whip and spur, the athletic and ambrosial Mr. ASHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, holding the reins. It is the feather in his cap which the Executive shears will clip, and then the whole thing will collapse, for there are not votes enough to give it the required two-thirds. The simon pure Radicals of the Charles Sumner School moved to send the Constitution of the embryo State back, in order that the word "white" be stricken out, but only 36 voted for it, that is, only 36 of the majority refused to sacrifice principle for expediency on the passage of the bill. The ayes were 80, and the nays 55. Neither House can pass the bill over the veto, should the President interpose it, which it is believed he will do, on the ground of insufficient population.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have not yet come to any conclusion on the New-York Collectorship.

THE ARMY BILL.

The reconsideration of the Army Bill in the House to-day, and its recommital to the Military Committee, is in accordance with an understanding that it is to be remodeled and made to conform more nearly to the Senate bill. This may insure its final passage.

DELEGATION FROM TEXAS.

Just before the adjournment of the late Texas State Constitutional Convention, a resolution was adopted which appointed four of its members, Messrs. J. W. HENDERSON, R. H. LANE, J. A. PORTER and JOHN HANCOCK, a committee to visit Washington and lay before the President the result of the deliberations of the Convention. These Delegates arrived here and called upon the President to-day, and laid before Mr. JOHNSON the official copies of the ordinances adopted by the Convention, declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void, repudiating the rebel debt, giving freedmen the right to testify in Courts, &c., &c. The delegates expressed their gratitude to Mr. JOHNSON for his efforts to restore the Union, and his patriotic administration of the executive affairs of the Government, and they proclaimed their unbounded confidence in his integrity and firmness in the right. The President thanked the delegates for this manifestation of confidence, and said he felt truly gratified that the State of Texas had accepted the situation, and had so promptly and unequivocally embraced in her organic law the liberal, just and necessary features just recited. He hoped the time was near at hand when the State would be represented in Congress by good and loyal men.

THE RESTRICTION OF APPOINTMENTS.

It appears my statement in last night's dispatch relative to the Post-office Appropriation Bill passed yesterday in the Senate was correct. Had there been a full Senate, Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment restricting the President in the matter of appointments to office would have been defeated, and to-day some of the Senators who voted for the bill became dissatisfied with their action, and accordingly Mr. POLAND, who had voted for the passage of the bill, made a motion that it be recalled from the House, where it had already been sent, in order that he might move to reconsider the vote of yesterday. The matter will again come before the Senate in a few days, and there is scarcely any doubt that the Trumbull amendment will be defeated.

AMNESTY AND PARDON.

The President is now preparing in answer to a resolution of the House, a statement of the number and names of all who have been granted amnesty pardon, and a particular statement of all the confiscated property that has been restored to original owners. The value of the property is not stated, but I learn that the number of pardons is something over seven thousand, and with but few exceptions the persons pardoned are private citizens.

THE MILITARY RAILROAD IN MAINE.

There was a regular meeting to-day of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to consider the claims of the Empire and North American Railway Company. An application was made to Congress by the State of Maine, asking that aid be extended to this Corporation to enable it to construct a line of railway to be used as a military work from Bangor to the St. John's River, on the northeastern frontier. This measure was strongly supported by the War Department, but Congress declined to undertake it as a permanent work. Afterwards the State of Maine appropriated the public lands and its claims against the United States to aid its construction, and limited the cooperation of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That State granted its claims held jointly with Maine for the same object, and a bill is now pending in each House of Congress designed to aid the carrying out of this work. A joint meeting of the Committees on Foreign Affairs was held on Tuesday evening last at the residence of Senator HARRIS, at which the claims of the enterprise were presented by the President of the Corporation, by Ex-Gov. ANDREWS and others, at which meeting the views of the Administration are made known through a communication to the Secretary of State, embodying the views of the President and Cabinet in reply to a letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the House Committee through Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, one of its members. Mr. SEWARD'S letter is characterized by all his habitual fullness and caution. He examines carefully the various items of claim put forth in the House bill and concurs in the correctness of all the conclusions of the House Committee of the Thirty-eighth Congress on the defence of the Northeastern Territories and that they stand as a debt due to the States of Maine and Massachusetts. In reply to the request of the Committee as to the military and political influence of this railway, he regards these questions as proper subjects of discussion by Congress, into which it is not proper for the Secretary of State to enter. The whole question was discussed Committee to-day, but no decision was reached. The amount of aid contemplated by the bill in question, is to depend on the sum due Maine and Massachusetts, which is to be audited as other claims on the Government.

THE DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a condensed summary of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st inst., as compared with the previous monthly statement of April 1:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1, 1866.

	April 1, 1866.	May 1, 1866.
Coupon 6 per cents, 1881	$214,700,950	$214,700,950
Coupon 6 per cents, 1867-'68	283,000,000	283,000,000
Coupon 6 per cents, 1874	75,000,000	75,000,000
7-30 loan, Aggregate	$235,774,000	$235,744,150
7-30 loan, Series E	171,310,150	171,310,150
Old 6 per cents	16,252,000	16,252,000
Old 5 per cents	27,722,000	27,722,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,224,759,100	$1,224,729,250
6 per cents	$317,554,600	$320,554,600
Compound int. notes	178,179,140	187,000,140
7 per cent. Certificates	21,077,000	21,077,000
6 per cent. Certificates	42,295,000	42,295,000
5 per cent. stock to Pacific Road	64,623,000	64,623,000
Total currency-bearing	$1,068,428,041	$1,095,518,831
Deposits on interest	101,321,670	101,227,825
Gold Deposits, no interest	4,026,740	4,026,740
Total on Deposit	$105,347,410	$105,254,565
Cash in Treasury	105,147,321	107,667,009
Difference against Treasury	$200,089	$2,587,044
Greenbacks	$428,140,000	$431,344,618
Fractional Currency	29,696,493	29,696,617
Past due Notes and Bonds	180,000	177,350
Total free of interest	$457,956,584	$461,261,585
Total Public Debt	$2,751,144,625	$2,781,509,416
Decrease, since April 1	4,635,209	$30,364,791
*On Hand	April 1, 1866.	May 1, 1866.
In gold	$46,050,731	$76,070,427
In currency	59,097,590	31,596,582
Total as above	$105,147,321	$107,667,009

The changes in the statement since April 1 are:

Decrease Greenbacks	$7,204,382
Decrease Compd. Legal Tenders	2,920,860
In 6 per cent. Legal Tenders	3,000,000
Decrease in Net Difference against Deposit Account	2,787,955
In Past due Notes and Bonds	2,650
In 7-30 p. cent. Notes	801,350
Total Decrease	$30,361,709
Increase in Funded Stocks	$3,000,000
In Treasury Certificates	363,000
In Fractional Currency	126,598
	3,489,598
Net Decrease, as above	$26,872,074

The public debt reached its maximum on the schedule of the 31st of August last, when the

Total stood	$2,787,781,190
Present total	2,689,689,842
Net reduction in 8 months	$68,001,348

The public debt stood, on the 1st of October last, at the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year $2,745,061,844

As against April 1, 1866	2,689,689,842
Decrease since Oct. 1	$55,372,002

The Secretary estimated that for the second, third and fourth quarters of the fiscal years (say up to the 30th of June, 1866,) his revenues would fall *short* of the demands upon the Treasury by $112,194,947. At the end of seven months of this term of nine months he finds them *in excess* $55,372,002.

The present statement and its most gratifying decrease in the grand total of the public debt, go very far to confirm the opinion which we have heretofore repeatedly expressed, that in another fiscal year, or say in the next fourteen months to June 30, 1867, the interest bearing debt of the United States can be; ought to be and we earnestly hope will be brought within *two thousand millions of dollars*, and this being once consolidated into the uniform thirty years five cent. stock as designed by the bill reported yesterday, will reduce the annual charge upon the Customs Revenue for interest to one hundred millions.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The month of May opens well for the internal revenues. The Treasury has received $4,973,880 in the first three days. Mr. SHERMAN'S thirty-year five per cent. loan bill is freely canvassed in all quarters, and favorable opinion as to its practicability and success is rapidly increasing. A strong evidence of this is seen in the rapid appreciation of ten-forties. There is a strong probability of the passage of the bill.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

It is known that Commodore RODGERS, in his official report of the bombardment of Valparaiso, says: "I was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds, and not more than thirty minutes, the *Mesadnock*, herself entirely unscratched, would leave only the mastheads of the *Numancia* above water," &c. From the description of the *Numancia*, previously received in this city, it is known that the Spanish vessel *Numancia* is between three and four hundred feet long, and draws twice as much water as the *Monadnock*. She is eight times as high out of water, and 100 feet longer than the *Monadnock*; cost twice as much money in gold as the latter did in paper; has ten times as many guns, and her daily expenses four times as much. Her armor is only half the thickness of the *Monadnock*. The *Numancia* was built in Scotland, and is the best type of the English iron-clads. The impression is she was originally built for the Confederate service. All the vessels of the *Monadnock* class were designed at the Navy Department and built at our own Government navy-yards.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The truth of the report telegraphed hence to the Associated Press, of the views of the members of the Cabinet concerning the late propositions of the Reconstruction Committee, has not been questioned save in one particular, namely, the position alleged to have been taken by Secretary STANTON. If this has been misstated—of which there is as yet no evidence—it is presumed the Secretary will himself cause an authentic denial to be made, and not leave his views open to doubt or conjecture.

OUR TROOPS IN TEXAS.

The headquarters of the Seventeenth Infantry, and six companies of the regiment, Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN, commanding, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 22d of April. Gen. HEINTZELMAN, who was in command in Texas before the war, returns to the country of his former labors. He is the ranking officer of the regular army now in Texas. The troops of the army now in that State consist of the Seventeenth Infantry, the Fourth and Sixth Cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. Most of the volunteers are being mustered out. The headquarters of the Seventeenth Infantry is to be at San Antonio.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR.

The reason why Gen. FRANK BLAIR was rejected by the Senate as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of St. Louis, has not transpired. Much surprise is expressed at the result, among others by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who says that to him the country is indebted more than to any other man that Missouri was prevented from seceding. He spoke with earnestness of the important military services Gen. (then Col.) BLAIR at that time and has since rendered the country.

AGRICULTURE—CHINA GRASS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in answer to a resolution, has sent to the Senate a communication relative to the China grass fibre, of which specimens were recently received by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures. The communication covers a letter from Consul GEORGE J. ABBOTT, Sheffield, England, to the State Department, showing the progress made in improvements of its manufacture, especially by WADE & LOUS, of Bradford, specimens of whose goods have been received at the Department of Agriculture, and are now on exhibition in the Museum. These textile specimens, in all stages of the manufacture, are of great brilliancy of lustre and strength of fibre. Efforts are in process to test the practicability of acclimatizing the plant, which is a member of the nettle family in the southern portions of this country. It appears to grow well in the garden of the Department, but will not endure the frosts of Winter unprotected.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

It has been ordered by the War Department that all persons desiring to have arms examined by the Board of Ordnance, now in session in Washington, must present them on or before Monday, May 21. The Board will finish their labors and file their report on the 4th of June.

EXAMINATION OF ARMS.

By the terms of an order just promulgated by the Secretary of War, all persons desiring to have arms examined by the Board of Ordnance, now in session in this city under Special Orders No. 40, are directed to present them on or before Monday, the 21st of May, and the Board is ordered to finish their labors and file their report on the 4th of June.

THE COTTON INVESTIGATION.

In answer to a resolution of the House, requesting that Congress be furnished with a copy of the proceedings of Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY and Gen. SMITH, Commission sent to New-Orleans to investigate cotton frauds, the President to-day responded, inclosing a letter from the Secretary of War, who says it would be detrimental to the public interests to make known these proceedings at this time.

TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

In answer to numerous inquiries from Custom officers, the Secretary of the Treasury says that refined petroleum, if not less than one hundred and five degrees Farenheit, is not included in the prohibition as to transportation set forth in circular of April 7. It is also decided that crude petroleum can be transported in barges towed by passenger steamers without the license required by the circular above named.

REMISSION OF CERTAIN DUTIES.

The President has approved the bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to remit, or if paid, to refund any duties levied on produce shipped from a port of the United States to a port of the United States, *via* Canada, if the said produce was actually in transitu and detained by ice when the recent Reciprocity Treaty with Canada expired.

MR. STANTON'S POSITION.

Notwithstanding the doubts expressed by a few newspaper correspondents as to the position Mr. STANTON takes upon the report of the Reconstruction Committee, it is nevertheless positively true that he did express his opposition to the report, as stated in the semi-official report of the Associated Press.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

An immense mass meeting of the friends of the Administration is proposed to be held here next week, which will be addressed by members of the Cabinet.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to facilitate commercial and postal communication between the States was again up in the Senate to-day, and was discussed for two hours, but no definite action was had upon it. It is difficult to determine how the vote will stand the thing is rather mixed, but the friends of the measure claim that they have counted noses and that the bill will pass.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate this afternoon another list of appointments for unimportant positions—nearly all of them Deputy Postmasters.

THE TAX ON MATCHES.

It is not true, as stated, that the new tax bill removes the tax on matches, or that there is any intention of removing it.

MR. MURDOCH'S READINGS.

The Senate Chamber is to-night crowded by a very fashionable audience to hear MURDOCH read selections from the poets. Nearly 1,000 tickets were sold at one dollar each, and the object is to aid the great fair for the benefit of the orphans of soldiers and sailors, to be held in this city this month.

RECONSTRUCTION TESTIMONY.

The following additional testimony was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction to-day:

SIDNEY ANDREWS, a Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, testified that he spent the months of September, October, November and the first week of December in the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia. As to the last-named State, he did not, at the time he was there, find a spirit of sympathy with the Union, as such, or with the Administration, as representing the will and sovereignty of the Union. He found the hostility manifested not only in conversation with the people, but, it seemed to him, in the result of the elections held while he was in the State. The men who were elected to Congress were, without an exception, men who heartily sympathized with the course pursued by the State during the war. He did not recollect that more than one or two of them were what are called original Secessionists; but four of the seven had been in the rebel army. In answer to a question, Mr. ANDREWS said he concluded that the people of Georgia would have preferred the establishment of the Confederacy had it been possible, and very generally regretted the failure of the effort to do so. He heard but little said about the payment of the Federal debt, and that was to the effect that it would not be fair to make the people of the South pay for the whipping they had received. There was much talk in the State in favor of the payment of the rebel war debt; and he is confident it would not have been repudiated by the Convention excepting under orders from the United States Government. Propositions were made in the Convention to repudiate now and assume the debt again when the State was admitted into the Union. The Convention repudiated Slavery, but maintained the right to ask compensation for the emancipation of slaves. He thinks the Freedmen's Bureau a necessity, and found it working much better in Georgia than in either of the Carolinas. The better class of people were disposed to treat the freedmen with a good degree of fairness, but the others were inclined to abuse and cheat them out of compensation for their labor. He found the freedmen generally anxious to become the owners of land and to educate their children. The witness furnished the Committee with proof-slips from his forthcoming book entitled *The South Since the War*, in further illustration of these and other views which he had presented.

CHARLES G. BAYLOR, who had resided in Georgia, privately and officially, since 1857, and during part of the war was Commercial Commissioner of the State, but has not been there since LEE's surrender, testified that the extension of the franchise to the freedmen, either upon an educational test or property qualification, would create for Southern society a large and influential population on the side of law, social order and industry; and if the question were free from all political necessity, the best men of the South would invest it in a liberal spirit, and it would be a judicious step to institute that great reform. He said the course of the disunion leaders would force this question out of its legitimate channel, and the adoption of universal suffrage might become an absolute necessity, in order to create a loyal element of political power, and counteract the vicious influence of these leaders. The freedmen are generally anxious to own land, but most of the planters are unwilling to sell to them. The freedmen are capable of managing land and raising cotton. The negroes are universally loyal to the Government, and are much more intelligent than people generally suppose. The witness was asked the question: If the elective franchise were extended to the negro, and the entire influence of the Government, of the Executive and Congress, were placed on the side of that policy, how would it be received by the poorer whites of the South? In reply, he made a lengthy argumentative statement, and concluded by saying that any measure emanating from Washington, with the sanction of the Government, would be accepted and acted on. The poor whites are sick and tired of agitation and politics; but they have no political ideas outside of political movements and condition of the South than they had before the war, so that practically their good disposition, and the good disposition of the freedmen, amounts to nothing at all.

A very decided and overwhelming majority would be opposed to the payment of the Confederate war debt. He does not know of any combination open or secret to make further resistance to the Government or to renew the war in any shape. He believes that Northern men going into North Carolina to invest capital in lands, manufactures, &c., would be received in a friendly manner, andtreated with justice in the State courts. The freedmen in his part of the State were acting very well, and the general sentiment among the farmers and planters is to treat them with fairness. There is a disinclination for promiscuous schools for whites and blacks. But the better class of people do not object to schools for blacks separately. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau have generally been liberal toward both the freedmen and white people; but he hardly thinks there is any further necessity for maintaining the Bureau, as black men would stand as good a chance in the State courts as white men if they were of good character, and there are no particular prejudices against them. The poor whites are generally considered as having a higher claim to credibility than the negroes. Universal negro suffrage would be regarded as very objectionable and wholly inadmissible; but a good many persons would have no objection to adopting qualified negro suffrage. He does not think it possible to establish universal suffrage among the whites, and thinks many of them would ever surrender the right to vote if they could help it.

Among the other evidence is that of DONALDSON ALEWATER, of Terryville, Conn., who was a private in the Second New-York Cavalry, and for a long time a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. He testifies at much length relative to the management and condition of Belle Isle and Andersonville prisons.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, May 3.

THE DRESSMAKERS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of the dressmakers of the United States for a modification of the tax laws affecting their business, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, made a report, which was agreed to. It provides that the rate of telegraphing shall be not more than $8 80 for ten words, subject, however, to the right of Congress to alter this rate.

The bill now awaits the signature of the President.

PENSION.

Mr. GRIMES presented the petition of naval officers for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

OREGON RAILROAD.

A bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the Eastern boundary of the State.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a concurrent resolution instructing the Standing Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire what further building accommodations, if any, are needed for the State Department. This was adopted.

THE CLAIM OF JOHN ERICSSON.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the bill to pay JOHN ERICSSON $18,990 for services in planning the war steamer *Princeton*, which was passed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. VAN WINKLE called up a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for war expenses. It appoints a Commissioner to audit the accounts of the State against the United States, and appropriates $868,548 to pay the bills. It was passed.

THE VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be cancelled the volumes of the roster of volunteers already printed, and that the roster compiled or directed by the joint resolution approved March 3, 1865, be published in accordance with a plan submitted by the Superintendent of Public Printing.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to regulate commercial and postal communication between the States was taken up on motion of Mr. SUMNER.

Mr. HOWARD took the floor in defence of the bill. He thought when he first read this bill that its provisions were so plain and so evidently within the scope of the constitutional power of Congress, that it would be difficult for any gentleman, however ingenious, to raise a doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure; but like many other bills which had been under consideration during the present session, as well as during former Congresses, this had encountered a very earnest and obstinate resistance, founded upon the idea that it was prohibited by the Constitution of the United States; and the honorable Senator from Maryland, (JOHNSON,) in very depreciatory tones and almost with accents of despair at the prospect of this bill passing in the Senate, says that if we are thus to amend or endeavor to amend from time to time the Constitution of the United States; that if one Congress after another may encroach upon its provisions we might as well have no Constitution. Undoubtedly the convictions of that honorable Senator are very deep and strong. I could wish, Sir, for the sake of the country, that we could have his full and free concurrence as to the constitutionality of the measure; for I know, and so does the country, that his opinion upon so grave a question is entitled to, and receives, very great weight, not only in this body, but throughout the country. Still, Sir, after listening with much attention to his eloquent and ingenious arguments against the bill, I have failed to be convinced by it of the unconstitutionality of the measure. On the other hand, I hold it to be strictly within the constitutional power of Congress. I hold it to be a very expedient and necessary act for us to pass at this time; and I remark, Sir, that too great a length of time has passed without such a Federal statute as this for the protection of the people of the different States of the Union in their commercial transactions. The honorable Senator from Maryland informs us that this is an attempt to alter, to modify, and even to enlarge a State charter, and he accuses us of an attempt to override and overrule the just and legitimate powers of the States in reference to the action of corporations for commercial purposes.

Mr. HOWARD here read from Mr. JOHNSON's argument against the pending bill. He maintained that the bill did not assume to alter or amend in any legal respect, or in any constitutional points, any charter granted by any State. It seemed to be Mr. JOHNSON'S argument that a State had a right to affix any conditions whatever to its charter, and that it was out of the power of Congress to relieve the people of other States from any restrictions placed upon them in such a charter. This he denied. The question was, he said, whether a State by its legislation, whether by incorporated or private companies or otherwise, can take in its hands the power of regulating commerce; a power which belongs exclusively to Congress under the Constitution. That portion of a State charter which assumes to regulate commerce between the States or with foreign countries, becomes void in law from the want of authority on the part of the State Government to exercise it.

Mr. HOWARD, referring to the Camden and Amboy Railroad, said that it levied a tax upon every passenger traveling through the State of New-Jersey.

Mr. MORRILL said there was nothing but a levy of ten cents on each passenger, in lieu of other taxes.

Mr. HOWARD said it made no difference by what name it was called, it was still a tribute levied upon the people of other States. The result of the tax had been to relieve the people of New-Jersey from all State taxes, and to support the Government of the State in this special tribute on commerce. He would ask if Congress had, as the Supreme Court had decided, exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of foreign commerce, or commerce not only between but among the States; if it was not high time that citizens should be relieved from so grave an imposition upon their good nature; whether it was entirely fair that citizens of Michigan, of New-York, of New-Hampshire, of Maine, of Connecticut, of all the States passing over this railroad, should be made tributary to the selfish policy of the State of New-Jersey, and be compelled in this form to pay the expenses of carrying on a State Government.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to recall from the House the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SUMNER inquired what was the object of the resolution?

Mr. POLAND said he wished to move a reconsideration of the amendment in relation to the Presidential appointing power.

The resolution was adopted.

THE RAILROAD BILL.—(CONTINUED.)

Mr. HOWE, taking the floor on the Railroad Bill, said that there had not been a proposition introduced in the Senate since he became a member of it that had not found some one to denounce it as unconstitutional. Before the pending bill had been fairly offered to the Senate it had been denounced as unconstitutional. If it be true that the State of New-Jersey had a right to limit the commerce of that State to a single line of railroad, who controls the regulation of commerce between home and New-York? One of the objects in the formation of the Union, he said, was the regulation of commerce by the Federal Government. Admitting the law to be that only the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey could authorize the construction of a railroad through that State, he denied the right of New-Jersey to exact what conditions it pleased on the road when built. This was not a question of regulating toll. It was a question of enabling commerce to choose between different highways. The powers of a State on this subject must be exercised in subordination to the powers of the nation. This had been settled by the Supreme Court.

Mr. CRESWELL offered an amendment to the bill giving Congress the right to alter or amend or repeal it at any time. He spoke against the bill, and reviewed the arguments made in favor of it by Mr. SUMNER during the last session. It was claimed by Mr. SUMNER that Congress had a right to pass this bill under the authority to raise armies. It was clear there was no right to pass it under this power at the present time. Mr. SUMNER had also claimed, said Mr. CRESWELL, the right to pass it under the power to establish post-offices and post-roads. This, he maintained, did not exist either. He expected to meet with opposition from the Senator from Wisconsin when he said that the powers of the Constitution were limited.

Mr. HOWE said the powers of the Constitution for the regulation of commerce were unlimited in many respects.

Mr. CRESWELL said the pending bill was but one of a great many of the same kind soon to follow. He referred to a measure now pending in the House for the authorization of a railroad between New-York and Washington. He challenged either Mr. HOWE or Mr. SUMNER to show a single instance in which such authority was granted to Congress. There were two clauses of power granted to the General Government, one as between the States as States, and the other as between the States as a Union and foreign countries. The exclusive jurisdiction of a State over its own territory had never been denied. Mr. CRESWELL read from "Elliott's Debates," and from JEFFERSON, MADISON and HAMILTON, to show that, according to these authorities, the General Government had no right to interfere with the internal affairs of a State in the manner contemplated in the bill now before the Senate. He looked upon the bill as a vital blow at the great railroad interests of the country. Its effects would be disastrous upon a great interest, which had expended in the last ten years $854,900,684, and constructed 22,204 miles of road in that time. The State of Maryland had expended $35,944,000 in railroads, and out of this had lost $27,000,000 from the remainder, the income derived in the last year was $544,162. That State had been exceedingly liberal in her railroad interests.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was extremely liberal in the matter of transferring passengers in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. CRESWELL said he was not baggage-master of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and could not say how that was.

Mr. SHERMAN—But you spoke of the liberality of the railroads in Maryland.

Mr. CRESWELL—I spoke of the liberality of the State of Maryland in regard to railroads.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke of the services rendered to the Government during the war by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He said it was regarded by the late President as invaluable.

Mr. SHERMAN said the railroad system of Maryland was a source of great complaint and annoyance to passengers. You cannot check a trunk west from here, except by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, nor can you buy a ticket for any other route, except by going to Baltimore, and then, after traveling through that city, taking another road.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Post-office Appropriation Bill having been returned to the Senate, Mr. POLAND entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed. He looked upon the amendments put upon that bill as revolutionary. Congress might as well refuse to appropriate money to pay the salary of the President, as refuse to pay salaries of officers appointed by the President. He wished his motion to lie on the table until a bill, now in course of preparation in relation to appointments, was presented to the Senate.

Mr. CRESWELL resumed the floor on the Railroad Bill.

The reconsideration of the Post-office Bill was fixed for Monday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Senate, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew the motion made by him yesterday to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Army Bill, in order to move its recommittal to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANLER renewed the motion, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WRIGHT asked the Speaker whether the success of that motion would not have the effect of killing the bill.

The Speaker answered affirmatively, but said that was a matter for the House to determine.

The House refused to order the yeas and nays, and the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ROSS moved instructions to the Committee to report a bill for an army of not more than 35,000 men.

Mr. SCHENCK said that would turn adrift about 6,000 men of the present regular army. He hoped no instructions would be given.

Mr. ROSS' motion was rejected and the bill was then recommitted and ordered to be printed as amended.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the Congress of the United States of America has learned with deep regret the attempt made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia by an enemy of emancipation.

The Congress sends their greeting to His Imperial Majesty and to the Russian nation, and congratulates the 20,000,000 of serfs upon the providential escape from danger of the Sovereign to whose head and heart they owe the blessing of their freedom.

Mr. ROSS objected, unless the joint resolution were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STEVENS said he would withdraw it until one man, in favor of assassination, could not obscure it.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported testimony in reference to the State of Georgia; and Mr. CONKLING, from the same Committee, reported testimony in reference to Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE MAXIMILIAN GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any information he has concerning discriminations made by the so-called MAXIMILIAN Government of Mexico against American commerce or commerce from particular American ports.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, a clerk was authorized for the Agricultural Committee.

ALLEGED MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with resolution of April 16, the report of Judge-Advocate General in relation to the murder of certain Union soldiers belonging to the First and Second North Carolina loyal infantry, which was laid on the table.

The House proceeded, as the regular business in the morning hour, to the consideration of the reports from the Committee on Territories.

MONTANA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the House bill to amend the act of May 26, 1864, providing for a temporary Government for Montana. The first section authorizes the Governor to reapportion the Territory, and the second section annuls all the acts of the so-called Legislative Assembly which met in the City of Virginia on the 5th of March, 1866, and forbids the payment of money to the members thereof.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

NEVADA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, also reported back the Senate Bill passed March 14, enlarging the boundaries of the State of Nevada by including part of Utah and Arizona.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, reported an amendment providing that all possessory rights acquired by citizens of the United States to mining claims in the territory added to Nevada, shall remain as valid, subsisting mining claims.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, offered an amendment to strike out the part adding a portion of Arizona Territory.

In response to a question by Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, stated that the bill took from Utah one degree, east and west, leaving Utah still with 80,000 square miles instead of 100,000 square miles. He added that under the bill the area of the Territory would be: Nevada, 104,000 square miles; Utah, 88,000 square miles; Arizona, 121,000 square miles; New-Mexico, 121,000 square miles; Colorado, 104,000 square miles.

Mr. HOOPER opposed the bill on the ground that the transfer of people from one Government to another reduced them to mere serfs. He, therefore, entered his solemn protest against the bill. The people of Utah were the first to make a path from the Missouri River to the centre of the continent.

Mr. GOODWIN, of Arizona, opposed that part of the bill affecting the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, stated that BRIGHAM YOUNG told him last Summer that he had no objection to the proposed dismemberment of Utah, as there were but few, if any, of his people living in that portion of it.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, supported the bill. He said that the Mormons were averse to mining, and that the citizens of Nevada had discovered and were working the mines in Utah, and did not wish to be under the control of that Territorial Government.

The amendment offered by Mr. RICE was rejected and the bill passed.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported back a bill amendatory of the organic act of Washington Territory, which was considered and passed.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, from the same Committee, reported back a joint resolution to facilitate communication with certain Territories.

After some debate, the joint resolution was passed.

The following are its provisions:

That whenever any loyal citizen of the United States shall make and establish an "Artesian well" at places where water cannot be procured by other means, on the line of any mail route in New-Mexico, Arizona and Colorado, and the Colorado desert of California, at least ten miles distant from any spring or stream of living water upon such route, and a like distance from any well which may be established thereon, by virtue hereof he shall be entitled to one section of the public land, not including mineral land, embracing such well, the same to be marked out in as near a square as practicable by such citizen, and upon filing with the Surveyor-General a sworn notice of the fact that such well has been established, with particular description of the premises so marked out and designated, the same shall be treated as reserved land, and after the lapse of three years from the date of such establishment, and upon satisfactory proof made to the said Surveyor-General of compliance with the foregoing stipulations, and that pure water from such well has been constantly furnished without charge to the public traveling upon such route, the interior lines of the premises shall be affirmed, and upon the extension of the lines of the public survey the boundaries of such section shall be adjusted according to the lines thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That effect shall be given the foregoing resolution by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall have full power to revise and finally determine all rights and claims arising under the same, and to furnish evidence of title to such reserves by patent or otherwise, with such conditions incorporated therein as may be necessary to perpetuate the purposes of the grant. Provided, That no more than one section shall be allowed to any person under this act, and provided further, That no grantee or beneficiary under this act shall be allowed to alien any lands under any homestead act of the United States.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, the first bill being the Senate bill passed April 25, for the admission of the Territory of Colorado as a State into the Union.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said that he was instructed by the Committee on Territories to put the bill upon its passage, unless some gentleman desired to debate it, and would agree upon a time to take the vote.

No proposition of that kind being made, Mr. ASHLEY moved the previous question.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, desired the reference of the bill to the Committee on Territories, but Mr. ASHLEY declined to withdraw the motion for the previous question.

Mr. KUYKENDALL, of Pennsylvania, addressing Mr. ASHLEY, said: I suggest that you had better throw a day or two for discussion, and allow some efforts to be made to amend the bill. Some of us cannot vote for it. No consideration of expediency could induce us to do so. But we may amend it so as to enable it. I hope the gentleman (ASHLEY) will consider whether it is prudent to go on at present with the State of the Union now.

Mr. ASHLEY repeated that he must press the bill on its passage unless a day were fixed for the vote.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 57 to 68.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. ASHLEY hoped the motion would not prevail, unless the House was disposed to reject the bill entirely.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, said he was not desirous of having the bill referred if they could be sure for its consideration, but he did not want to be driven to a vote on this important measure to-day.

Mr. ASHLEY suggested next Monday for the consideration.

The Speaker said there were special ordered already assigned for Monday.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired what days were already assigned.

The Speaker stated the condition of the business. There were two special orders for the House for to-day next, after the morning hour, the bill establishing the grade of General in the army, and the bill in reference to the pay of officers of the army. The Tax Bill was also a special order for Monday in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. On Tuesday, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction was a special order until disposed of; and on Wednesday and Thursday the two bills reported by that Committee were special orders, to continue until disposed of.

Mr. ASHLEY, of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 2, 1866.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—11 A. M.

[illegible]

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—2 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, May 3—3 P. M.

The Money Market is rather more active, with an increased speculative industry, chiefly from the Stock brokers, to whom the ruling rate for call loans is first-class collaterals is 6 ₱ cent., with an exceptional negotiation reported now at a full and declining market. This state of affairs gradually grew way to a moderately active speculation in the current securities at the Board and in Government Securities on Wall Street. Prices were quite variable, though they can advance generally use at 4 ₱ cent. than they were three or four months ago. The supply of loanable funds per annum. The supply of loanable funds and demand being pretty brisk.

The following quotations were made at 3 P. M. the following quotations were made for the Government Treasury notes bearing interest, as compared with the preceding evening:

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the Treasury notes, whether issued or not, and before the Secretary of the Treasury in such manner as he may prescribe, at least six months before the maturity of the notes, after which date the notes tendered shall be delivered, or less than a quarter of a million of dollars; the estimates of the trades run as high as half a million. The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady, at 109½@109¾ for sixty days' sight bills on London.

The Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, furnishes the following statement of the condition of the National Banks in the United States on the morning of the first Monday in April:

[illegible]

Loans and discounts $626,864,616 90
Overdrafts secured and unsecured 4,238,618 27
Expenses account 1,284,444 90
Premiums paid 1,284,444 90
Cash items 17,879,728 23
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) 154,624,760 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers 13,622,948 13
Due from approved reserve agents 45,622,948 13
Internal Revenue stamps 157,879 00
Checks and other cash items 1,284,444 90
Bills of other Banks 4,238,618 27
Fractional currency, including nickels 1,284,444 90
Specie 17,879,728 23
Legal tender notes 154,624,760 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 13,622,948 13
5-20 bonds (old) 45,622,948 13
5-20 bonds (new) 157,879 00
10-40 bonds 1,284,444 90
7-30 bonds 4,238,618 27
Due United States (not included in 5) 1,284,444 90
Other United States bonds and securities 17,879,728 23
Premiums on U. S. bonds 154,624,760 00
Bonds, stocks, and other securities 13,622,948 13
Real estate, furniture and fixtures 45,622,948 13
Expenses account 157,879 00
Current expenses and taxes paid 1,284,444 90
Premiums paid 4,238,618 27
Exchanges for Clearing House 1,284,444 90
Bills of other Banks 17,879,728 23
Fractional currency 154,624,760 00
Specie 13,622,948 13
Legal tender notes 45,622,948 13
Capital stock paid in 157,879 00
Surplus fund 1,284,444 90
Undivided profits 4,238,618 27
National Bank notes outstanding 1,284,444 90
State Bank notes outstanding 17,879,728 23
Dividends unpaid 154,624,760 00
Individual deposits 13,622,948 13
U. S. Deposits 45,622,948 13
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers 157,879 00
Due to National Banks 1,284,444 90
Due to State Banks and Bankers 4,238,618 27
Notes and bills rediscounted 1,284,444 90
Bills payable 17,879,728 23
Liabilities other than those above stated 154,624,760 00

Aggregate $1,624,624,707 91

The following bids were made for the Treasury notes, whether issued or not, and before the Secretary of the Treasury in such manner as he may prescribe, at least six months before the maturity of the

Officer Timothy Ryan, and giving him a black eye. This case exhibits in a practical way the danger of assaulting policemen when in the discharge of their duty. The defendants are all hard-working longshoremen. A crowd had collected around one of the cases, and Slattery was in the act of raising his hand to strike a man, when the officer, to prevent a breach of the peace, took hold of him and told him to go home. McCarthy struck the officer in the eye, and Slattery helped his friend to punish the officer. McCarthy was sent to the Penitentiary for two months and Slattery for one month. The other two were acquitted.

A STUBBORN DEFENDANT.

Thomas Maloney was charged with assaulting Jeremiah Mahoney, without cause. Complainant said he was perfectly willing to let the matter drop if Maloney would give bail not to interfere or strike him again. Maloney said no; he would go to trial. He was tried, found guilty, and fined $10. He was $10 out of pocket by declining to give bail to keep the peace. He left court under the impression that, not being under bail, he can take the $10 worth out of Mahoney any time he pleases.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

JAMES FITZGERALD, of No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, caused the arrest of ANDREW MCCASTLIN by Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Albany City Bank, knowing it to be worthless. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 23 years of age and a native of this City.

GRAND LARCENY.

JOHN MULDOON, of No. 367 West Twelfth-street, went into a disreputable house at No. 403 Eighth-avenue, on Monday evening, having in his possession $117. The next day he left, when he discovered that some $80 had been stolen. Detective IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, was informed of the fact, and he arrested ANNIE CAHLAHAN and JULIA GLEE on a charge of having committed the larceny. On being arraigned before the Court, the prisoners were held for trial in default of bail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

HENRY C. GLUISMANN, of No. 49 Bleecker-street, made complaint against MARY HANSEN, of No. 5 Laight-street, charging her with obtaining $180 from him by false pretences. Sergt. GARLAND, of the Court Squad, arrested the accused and a man named JAMES WHITE, against whom an additional affidavit was filed. It appears that MARY made representations to the complainant that she owned three milk wagons, and that she had an account with the City Bank, of Hartford, Conn., and upon these statements the complainant advanced the amount stated above. Sergt. GARLAND made an affidavit that WHITE confessed that he had been introduced to Mrs. HANSEN recently, and was to receive the sum of $10 if they should succeed in getting $160 from Mr. GLUISMANN. On these affidavits the accused were committed for trial in default of bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN IN TROUBLE.

Officers IRISH and HALL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested EDWARD COLE yesterday morning, on a charge of having stolen nine sheets of brazier's copper, valued at $250, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It appears that COLE was in the employ of the Company as a night watchman at Pier No. 11 North River, and that he wheeled the copper from the pier to Carlisle-street, where it was found by the Police. On complaint of JOHN R. MCCOMB, Jr., the Chief Clerk for the Company, the prisoner was committed for trial, he having also admitted his guilt. The stolen copper was returned to the owners.

STREET ROBBERY.

Officer WOOLSEY, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM SHERWOOD yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $60, from Mrs. HELENA BERENDSEN, No. 75 and 77 Duane-street. The lady was walking down Broadway, when the prisoner snatched her pocket-book and ran off. When arrested, the stolen property was found in his possession. The prisoner, who is 19 years of age, was committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

THE KNIFE.

On Wednesday evening MICHAEL MORAN, residing at No. 205 East Nineteenth-street, quarreled with WILLIAM KELLY, when KELLY stabbed his opponent in the face with a knife. He was arrested by Officer RODDY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and held for examination. When questioned by the Justice, KELLY stated that he had a fight with MORAN about six months ago, when he was severely bitten, and that he stabbed MICHAEL to "get square with him."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Officers, &c.—The Limits of the Port of New-York—The Act Relating to the Collection of Southern Debts—A Vote of Thanks to Gen. Kilpatrick and Commodore Rodgers—Taxes on Sales of Foreign Merchandise.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. A. LOW, President, in the Chair.

Mr. BRADFORD, of the Arbitration Committee, presented a report in response to the question as to whether goods consigned to the Port of New-York can be delivered in Brooklyn without first having obtained a written consent of all the consignees. The report took the negative position, setting forth that the term "port of New-York" means only the City limits, and that goods cannot be taken to Brooklyn for storage without the consent of all the consignees.

The report was adopted.

Mr. CONKLING, of the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Congressional action in respect to the limitation of suits in the National Courts of the Southern States, reported as follows:

That on a careful consideration of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act in Relation to the Limitation of Actions in Certain Cases," a copy whereof is hereto appended, they are of opinion that a correct judicial construction of the law would embrace rights by action which accrued before the late rebellion, as well as those which accrued during the rebellion. But by the use of the term "during the existence of the present rebellion," at the commencement of the statute, and the words "such action" in the second clause, there seems to be some room for question, which, in their judgment, ought not to exist in so important a piece of Congressional legislation, and they would therefore suggest that the act should be amended so as to remove the possibility of doubt as to the intention to embrace rights of action which accrued before the commencement of the war.

The following is the act referred to:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever during the existence of the present rebellion, any action, civil or criminal, shall accrue against any person, who, by reason of resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the interruption of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, cannot be served with process for the commencement of such action, or the arrest of such person, or whenever after such action, civil or criminal, shall have accrued, such person cannot, by reason of such resistance of the laws, or such interruption of judicial proceedings, be arrested or served with process for the commencement of the action; the time during which such person shall be beyond the reach of legal process, shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such action.

The report was adopted.

The following named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Charles C. Duncan, Fisher A. Fisher, Lyman A. Jacobus, Marvin J. Merchant and Robert B. Minturn. Messrs. Wm. Burnewall, Wm. Barton and R. Anthon sent in their resignations.

The President, Mr. Low, delivered an address reviewing the history of the last three years and the transactions of the Chamber of Commerce during that period. He referred to the death of members of the Chamber, urged the importance of keeping up the standard of membership, both as to numbers and qualifications, and recommended that the number requisite to make a quorum at the meetings of the Chamber should be increased, owing to the present large membership—over nine hundred. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Low surrendered the chair, as, he observed, for the election of a successor.

Mr. PETER COOPER was then called to the chair, and Mr. A. A. LOW was unanimously reelected to the Presidency of the Chamber.

Mr. LOW again assumed the chair and thanked the Chamber for their renewed testimonial of confidence and esteem.

The following officers and Committees were then elected by ballot, to serve for the ensuing year: First Vice-President, WILLIAM E. DODGE; Second Vice-President, JONATHAN STURGES; Treasurer, FRANCIS S. LATHROP; Secretary, JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.; Executive Committee, George Opdyke, Chairman, Daniel S. Miller, Benjamin Nathan, Jonathan Trotter, Nathaniel L. McCready, Simeon B. Chittenden, Deming Durant, Richard W. Weston, Henry A. Smyth, Samuel D. Babcock, Philo C. Calhoun; Chairman of Committee of Arbitration, WALTER S. GRIFFITH; Member of Committee of Arbitration, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD; Committee on Mercantile Library—Henry K. Bogert, Chairman; Wilson G. Hunt, John K. Myers, William E. Dodge, Jr., Henry F. Spaulding. Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for three years—Abraham M. Cozzens, Merrit Trimbie, John D. McKenzie. Trustees of the Nautical School for the Harbor of New-York, to serve for five years—Ellwood Walter, George W. Blunt, George D. Morgan. Committee on Gold Statistics—Samuel B. Ruggles, Chairman; James Brown, William T. Coleman, Denning Duer, James Gallatin.

Gen. WETMORE offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the enlightened policy pursued by Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, the American Minister to Chili, and by Com. JOHN RODGERS, commanding the American naval forces in that Republic, in aiding, by their earnest efforts to maintain the rights and protect the property of neutrals endangered by the bombardment of the City of Valparaiso, by the naval forces of Spain, for the warm commendation of this Chamber, and deserves the thanks of every commercial community interested in maintaining the inviolability of neutral rights and property.

Resolved, That copies of the preceding resolutions be transmitted to Gen. KILPATRICK, Commodore RODGERS and the Secretary of State of the United States.

The Secretary then read the following documents:

At a large meeting of merchants, bankers and others interested in the law recently passed by our State Legislature imposing upon sales of foreign merchandise sold by brokers the same taxes as are now borne by such goods sold at auction, it was unanimously resolved that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce be requested to call the attention of the Chamber to the law to obtain their co-union if it, and act their influence to all effort made to secure its repeal.

WARDELL H. GREENE, Chairman.

STEPHEN D. LEE, Secretary.

The President said that the law referred to had been passed by the Legislature very quietly, the public knowing very little about it, the class whom it affected not being acquainted with the fact that any such law was proposed. He understood that it was unconstitutional, being an infringement upon the law-making power of Congress, and therefore transcending the limits of State legislative capacity.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to whom the subject was referred: A. W. Bradford, George Griswold, R. K. Weston, Moses Taylor and Jonathan Sturges.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, were present during the proceedings.

TEE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The Persons Licensed—Various Matters at Headquarters.

Commissioner MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Board of Excise, received the first license fee yesterday under the new law. The happy recipient of license is Mr. GEORGE F. HANFORD, of No. 815 Eighth-avenue, hotel-keeper. The Board have thus far passed upon four hundred and four applications, forty-eight of which are of the second class. These will yield $93,800, and they may not, for any member of the Board, learning that any applicant has dissembled to get a license, may order a review before the vender has paid his money, and, indeed, even after papers have been given a dealer, if he is found to have made false statements in his application papers, the Board may revoke his license.

Col. BANTHAM, Inspector of Licenses, has received about twenty-five hundred application papers from dealers whom the Police Captains in this City have recommended, and the Brooklyn Captains have recommended about three hundred more. The Committee on Applications expect to get so far forward with their work as to present, with their indorsement, about six hundred applications for the action of the full Board this afternoon.

The following is the list of persons licensed, with their residences, yesterday, in signing license papers.

The Board will hear the brewers on Saturday afternoon, in the Police Court-room, at No. 300 Mulberry-street.

LICENSES GRANTED.

Yesterday morning's TIMES contained the names of persons to whom the Board had granted license, from License No. 1, down to No. 357. The following and the names which we published yesterday, embrace all the applications upon which the Board has acted favorably:

No.	Name of Person Licensed.	Street.
357	Charles McCarty	92 Baxter-street.
358	Francis Lewaire	213 Pearl-street.
359	L. G. Theodore Bruer	11 Spruce-street.
360	Jas. Mann	24 William-street.
361	Luke Otten	170 West-street.
362	William N. Uleeke	170 West-street.
363	Philip Stark	147 West-street.
364	Eugene Chabert	61 Murray-street.
365	John Otersen	149 West-street.
366	Herman Raschen	146 West-street.
367	Charles Stern	180 Broadway.
368	Thomas Bennett	213 Fulton-street.
369	S. & J. N. Burhalter	220 Greenwich-street.
370	Thomas R. Agnew	260 Greenwich-street.
371	John F. Devlin and Charles A. Stetson, Jr.	Astor House, Broadway.
372	Isaac Van Dyke and Dennis W. O'Halloran	13 Park-row.
373	John H. Crook, Edward P. Fox and Charles F. Fox	39 and 40 Park-row.
374	Oliver G. Branch	1 Park-row.
375	C. Farrar & H.C. Lyons	31 South-street.
376	Samuel Davis	40 Peck-slip.
377	Matthew Fordham	7 Fulton Market.
378	Peter Spies	110 Fulton-street.
379	Henry Kramer	46 Fulton-street.
380	W. F. Bennett	130 Wooster-street.
381	Robert Hoffman	1 Pike-slip.
382	M. L. Banswanger	32 and 34 Canal-street.
383	I. Van Dyke & D. O'Halloran	13 East Broadway.
384	James Smith	208 South-street.
385	John Dougherty	261 South-street.
386	Ernst Fisher & John P. Jadding	34 Baxter-street.
387	Thomas J. Casey	111 Walker-street.
388	Walter Roche	514 Pearl-street.
389	Robert Beatty	548 Pearl-street.
390	Thomas J. Mahany	19 Dunane-street.
391	Edward Rowe	26 Elm-street.
392	J. Tartier & W. Becker	53 and 55 Franklin-street.
393	George Middleton	140 Leonard-street.
394	Patrick Dooley	178 Pearl-street.
395	Thos. F. J. Golden	110 Centre-street.
396	Gilbert Palmer	136 Chatham-street.
397	Samuel R. Crook	74 Chatham-street.
398	Francis A. Lacoste	76 Chatham-street.
399	A. D. Thompson	292 Broadway.
400	E. Cuddy & D. Leonard	44 Bowery.
401	George P. Worden	52 Bowery.
402	Patrick Mullen	107 Bayard-street.
403	Patrick Walsh	104 Bayard-street.
404	Edward Mehle	148 and 158 Fulton-street.

Commissioners ACTON and BERGEN will sit in Police Trial Chamber at 9 o'clock this morning, and hear all persons transacting business in the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the City, whose applications Capts. WARLOW, DE CAMP, GREEN and HELMS have declined to indorse. It is understood that in certain cases the Committee will recommend that the Board grant license to persons whom the Police Captains have not recommended, the condition being that the applicants shall pledge themselves to keep such houses, hereafter, as shall give the police and the public no occasion to complain. Both the applicants and their neighbors are to be heard, and every man who is disposed to make his place unobjectionable may have a fair chance.

The oyster dealers who are not permitted to sell their bivalves between the 1st of June and the 1st of September, think it unreasonable to require them to pay $250 for license to sell liquors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvement; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; easy of erection; the only wheel that ever spouts overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

GEORGE WALCOTT,
Office No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING.

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POLICE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Chapter 476, of the Laws of 1866, provides that "it shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee or other person having possession or charge of any row-boat, sail-boat, or other vessel, to use or in any manner employ the same on the waters within the Metropolitan Police District, without having first procured a license authorizing such use from the Board of Metropolitan Police.

The provisions of this act do not apply to any boat or vessel actually enrolled, licensed or registered under the laws of the United States, or of this State; or to any boat or vessel used by any public officer in the discharge of his duties; or to any ferry-boat propelled by steam power; or to any foreign ship or vessel, or any row-boat belonging to the same, while used in conveying her master or crew to or from said vessel while in port; or to any canal-boat; or to any yawl-boat belonging to any registered boat or vessel, while used in the legitimate business of said boat or vessel; or any boat used by a licensed pilot."

Applications for licenses may be made on and after the 6th inst., at "The Bureau of Boat Inspection, Rooms Nos. 14 and 45, at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Blank forms of application can be obtained at the following places: Central Department, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York Inspector's Office; City Hall, Brooklyn; and at the several Station-houses of New-York and Brooklyn. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

MAY 2, 1868.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Trustees of the Dry Dock Savings' Bank, held this evening, it was

Resolved, That it was with pain and sorrow that we discharge the duty of preparing resolutions on the death of ALEXANDER STEWART, report that Alexander Stewart, our late Vice-President, departed this life April 6, 1868, aged 80 years, and offer for adoption the following:

Resolved, That while we submissively bow to Him without whose notice the sparrow cannot fall, and who is too wise to err; yet we cannot but feel profound regret that we are called upon to mourn the loss of the excellences of character so greatly endeared himself to us.

Resolved, That in his death this Board has lost one of its most worthy members; who commanded the respect of all by his pure and upright life.

Resolved, That the community has lost a valuable member; one who during his life filled many places of trust and honor, in all of which he faithfully discharged the duties assigned him, setting an example of integrity worthy of the imitation of all public officers.

Resolved, That this Board sympathizes with the family of the deceased in their deep affliction, and commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well.

On motion the above resolutions were adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes and published in the daily papers. ANDREW MILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1868.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXON'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste. Dust, dirt and other disagreeable consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.

Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

FOR EUROPE.—A GENTLEMAN WHO INtends going abroad the ensuing Summer desires to form the acquaintance of a person of like intentions as a traveling companion, with a view of curtailing expenses and as a means of mutual enjoyment and pleasure, or would attach himself to a family making the tour with a view of rendering himself agreeable. Has a knowledge of the French language. The highest references given. Address VOYAGER, Box 141 *Times* Office.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 119 6th-av. Administered by the inventor, for the cure of rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases. The best preventive of cholera.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 29 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 1,285 Post-office, New-York City.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS, TENTS, Waggon-covers, tarpaulins, quartermasters' blankets, McCOMB'S patent horse clothing, for sale by W. A. CARTER, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects during the late war, and have not yet recovered, can recover pay for the same by the present act of Congress. We have the necessary forms for application. C. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—FOR SALE, choice lots in this beautiful cemetery, comprising four feet, favorably situated. Address G. H., Greenville, Box No. 2,776.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY TO adopt a fine, healthy male child, two months old. Inquire at No. 21 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF BRADISH JOHNSON, Esq., at West Islip, L. I., containing about 63 acres, laid out in farm, gardens and lawns, and 175 acres of woodland.

The buildings are all first-class, modern and commodious.

Dwelling-house is large, conveniently arranged and completely furnished. Four hot graperies, one cold grapery, peach-house, greenhouse, large reservoir for supplying water to dwelling and graperies; three houses for farmer, gardener and laborers; large carriage-house, sheds, barns and necessary outbuildings; a good dock, with boat-house, boats, &c.

The whole will be sold, with stock, carriages, horses, &c., &c., complete.

For further particulars, inquire of

E. A. ROOME, No. 428 West 16th-st.,
Or of A. G. THOMPSON, West Islip.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse-cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also a fine pond, coach-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, a house eligibly situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the village, consisting of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, furnace and burglar alarm; grounds tastefully laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees; on the place is carriage-house, stable and henhouse, to which make this most desirable residence, combining city and country, being one hour's ride by rail or boat from the City, several times a day. For particulars, inquire over the Wall-st. Ferry. WM. T. HEMMENWAY.

A VILLA AT NEWPORT FOR SALE—With over five acres of land, large and complete buildings, well and tastefully furnished, gas and water; stable with twelve (12) stalls and with room for eight (8) carriages and forage of several tons. The property is ocean, and is one of the finest in Newport. The whole can now be bought at a bargain, the owner having decided to go to Europe for several years. For particulars, &c., apply to ALEXANDER SMITH, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE HUDSON River, one hour by rail from the City, a new and commodious house, containing drawing-room, two parlors, dining and sitting-rooms, 11 large bed-rooms; kitchen, &c., in basement; servants' apartments; three-quarters of an acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., Sing Sing.

A GOOD FARM OF 75 ACRES, NEAR the village of Millstone, N. J., one mile from depot 35 miles from New-York, on New-Jersey railroad; good house, barn and wagon-house, apple orchard, peach orchard, cider press, &c.; good and running stream, nine acres woodland, 5 to 6 tons timothy and clover, and crops. Also, other farms near New-Brunswick, from $3,000 to $20,000. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st. Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, A most desirable country seat, three-fourths of a mile from steamboat landing on North River; A good commodious house, outbuildings, with 16 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large variety of choice fruit; a never-failing supply of fruit and shade trees; the views are very fine; location healthy. DAY, PERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, on the Coney Island road, at Greenbush, containing forty (40) acres, with a variety of fruit and vegetables; the improvements consist of large frame house 44x36, sheds, barn, and fine bowling-alley; distance one hour from Fulton Ferry; price very low for such a place. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; has a fine water view; three acres of land; 100 fruit trees; choice berries and fruits in abundance; large house with two wings; large barn and other outbuildings; situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Lansdboro, Berkshire County, Mass.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $8,000. Apply to, or address, W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE—AT EAST FISHKILL, Putnam County, N. Y., 12 miles from Fishkill, on Hudson, 60 acres first-quality land, with two dwelling-houses and barns, neighborhood very healthy and unexceptionable, will be sold at a bargain; $20 per acre, including buildings. Inquire of F. H. BOWNE, No. 154 West-st., or on the premises to Wm. B. ROE, East Fishkill, N. Y.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—GOOD BARGAINS.—For sale or to let, two large and desirable houses, splendidly located, high ground, Spring water, near depot, &c. One of these houses will be sold for much less than its value. Apply to A. C. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., or by letter to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH OR without grounds adjoining, for sale to close an estate; the thoroughly built house, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn, is in fine order, ready for occupancy; can be purchased at a low price. Further particulars can be obtained by application to R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 84 Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE WITH EIGHT LOTS OF ground, built for owner's occupancy; is provided with heaters, gas and water; healthily located, and grounds well stocked with choice varieties of fruit; convenient to two car routes. Apply corner of Yates and Reid sts., Brooklyn, or direct to W., Box No. 2,925 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO CLOSE an estate, a modern residence, with 12 rooms, 9½ acres of land; stable, and garden under cultivation; half a mile from depot; terms easy. For photograph and description apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

A FARM OF 70 ACRES FOR SALE, or a fine large house to let, one mile and a quarter from Chatham depot, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; pond; large rooms; location healthy; views unsurpassed; fine locust grove in front. Inquire at the Chatham depot of HIRAM L. GREEN.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to or address GEO. F. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE late residence of Mr. Edward Bech, on South-av.; house 37 feet front, with extension and conservatory; large garden, stable and carriage-house. Apply to H. LUDOWICI & CO., No. 1 Pine-st., or to EDWARD BECH & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK, WESTCHESter County, a desirable two-story and attic cottage, with one acre of land, a good barn, large beanery, and an abundance of fruit; fine location within five minutes' walk of the depot; price $4,000. Apply to JAMES ST. JOHN, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, from $300 to $5,000. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BAKERY FOR SALE—A CORNER ONE OF the leading avenues; business all over the counter; owner retiring. A lease of five years and fixtures will be sold at a fair price. Further information can be obtained of JOHN KAVANAH, north-east corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE AT West Morrisania, the property known as Lewis Terrace; will be rented separately or together; houses contain all the modern improvements. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME two-story house, just finished, situated in the village of Woodbridge, N. J., two minutes' walk to the depot; five trains a day. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN WHITE, No. 31 Nassau-st. The highest references given. Address VOYAGER, Box 141 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT SEE-HIGH POINT, N. Y., near the depot of the New-Jersey Central R. R.; price $6,000. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., 2 BRO.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from City Hall,) for sale at $12,000. For full particulars of the Park and its advantages, apply to Building, Orange, N. J.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange, at Sparkill Point, N. Y., with the finest water front, and within forty minutes of all the trains to the City; or will be let for a term of years. Apply to C. MELLODE, JR., 2 BRO., No. 91 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH 1½ acre of land, in Bergen, N. J., for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN WOOD, No. 2 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF FIFTY ACRES; CHOICE fruit; price low; terms easy. Also, a house of 7 rooms; 3 miles of New-York. W. H. U. MARSH, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE NEAR Englewood, just finished, containing seven rooms, with three acres of land, and choice fruit. Inquire of Mrs. J. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE.

To close the estate of
STEPHEN KINGLAND,
deceased, the following desirably located property:

Nos. 306 and 308 3d-st., near Av. D; size of lots 47x106 feet in all, with three-story brick houses front and rear, in good order and well rented.

If not sold by the 12th of May will be offered at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. K. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers.

Apply to W. M. THURMAN,
No. 433 Canal-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE well-known elegant residence of the late B. E. Clark, situated on the corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, one of the pleasantest and most desirable locations in the City of Brooklyn. The house is large, conveniently arranged, containing all modern improvements, and is in complete order from cellar to attic. From the observatory a very fine view is afforded of the very pleasantest part of the city. There is a new brick stable on the premises, large and commodious, together with a good, large lot of ground, well laid out and stocked with choice fruits, vines and shrubbery. A well mastered pair of carriage horses, also two carriages, harness, &c., &c., will also be sold with the property if desired. For further particulars and permit to examine the property apply, between 4 and 5 P. M., to

L. BRADLEY, Executor, No. 26 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 handsome finished rooms; parlor large; floors deadened; has every convenience for comfort; furnaces, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., all in perfect order; a large piazza extending on two sides. The grounds consist of one acre; is well stocked with choice shrubbery, and a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making one of the most delightful residences in the town. For further particulars apply to W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to JAS. FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers; or W. S. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTER'S POINT, (3½ MILES from Central Park,) Westchester County, within easy driving distance of the City, one of the finest country residences in the vicinity of New-York; 22 acres of land, with abundance of choice fruits; grounds beautifully laid out; house is first-class, Gothic style, built of stone, lined with brick, and finished throughout in hard wood; partition-walls are all of brick. The first story throughout and second-story hall are finished with black walnut in fine cabinet style, and plumbed throughout in the most costly style, and with all modern improvements. Stable and carriage-house of brick, slate roof, 40x60 feet, not to be surpassed in the country. Poultry-house and other outbuildings. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, two miles from Flushing, situated on Bowne-st.; 71½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains one hundred acres of land of superior quality, and is under a high state of cultivation. The lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with a variety of other gardens, render this one of the most desirable locations on Long Island. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to H. H. MORTON & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., or to H. KIRBY, on the premises. Persons at the railroad from Fulton Ferry to within one mile of the premises is expected to be running by the first of July next.

FOR SALE—IN FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a very pleasant, healthy and convenient country seat of from 10 to 40 acres unsurpassed for water and stocked with great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in first-class neighborhood, near to depot, churches, telegraph and post-office; one of the most beautiful villages of Lansdboro, Berkshire County, Mass.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $8,000. Apply to, or address, W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

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FARM FOR SALE—AT EAST FISHKILL, Putnam County, N. Y., 12 miles from Fishkill, on Hudson, 60 acres first-quality land, with two dwelling-houses and barns, neighborhood very health

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALL-HALLOW EVE; OR, SNAP-APPLE NIGHT; LAWKES COURTSHIP, and BARNEY THE BARON. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PIZARRO; OR, THE SPANIARD IN PERU. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, H. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, Mlle. Lina Wendall and Miss Louisa Canham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, H. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett, Mlle. Lina Wendall and Miss Louisa Canham.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, SCOTTISH CHIEFS; HONESTY THE BEST POLICY; EDUCATED DOGS AND MONKEYS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN; THE SCHOOLMASTER and OLIVER TWIST.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Grand and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock: CLAUDE MAROEL; Or, THE IDIOT OF TARBES. INFANT DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Pen Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT. LES MISERABLES—OLD TIME'S SONGS, and SHYLOCK; Or, THE JEW OF CHATHAM STREET.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, MOCKING BIRD SONG, THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHARACTER HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

S. P. AVERY'S ROOMS,
No. 8.4 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PAINTING—VISION OF THE BLOODY HAND.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

DODWORTH'S HALL
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THOMSON'S POPULAR CONCERT. Mrs. J. S. Thomson, Soprano; Mr. Henry E. Browne, Organist; Mrs. Bordman, Mr. J. S. Thomson, Mr. Sampson and Mr. Rahberg will appear.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING—CONCERT by Mr. Geo. Simpson.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. CHANDLER, from the Conference Committee on the Cuban Telegraph Bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The bill now awaits the signature of the President. A bill to pay JOHN ERICSON $13,930 for services in planning the war steamer *Princeton*, was called up by Mr. ANTHONY and passed. The bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia for her expenses in calling out and equipping troops, was called up by Mr. VAN WINKLE. The amount called for is $368,548. The bill to regulate commercial and postal communication between the States, commonly called the Railroad Bill, was next taken up, and occupied the attention of the Senate for the rest of the day. The Post-office Appropriation Bill was recalled from the House, and its reconsideration fixed for Monday next.

In the House the vote rejecting the Army Bill was reconsidered and the bill recommitted. Voluminous testimony from the Reconstruction Committee was reported. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a substitute for the House bill to amend the act of May 26, 1864, providing a temporary Government for Montana. The first section authorizes the Governor to reapportion the Territory; and the second section annuls all the acts of the so-called Legislative Assembly, which met in the City of Virginia on the 5th of March, 1866, and forbids the payment of money to the members thereof. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, also reported back the Senate Bill passed March 14, enlarging the boundaries of the State of Nevada by including part of Utah and Arizona, and the bill was passed. A joint resolution was passed to encourage the sinking of artesian wells along the mail routes in the Territories by grants of public land. The bill to admit Colorado into the Union was then taken from the Speaker's table. The House refused, by a vote of 29 to 109 to lay it on the table, and refused to commit it by a vote of 64 to 74. The bill was then considered and passed without amendment; yeas 80, nays 55. The bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Montreal *Gazette* of May 1 says: "Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS left this city yesterday for Fortress Monroe, with permission to visit her husband. She is a woman of superior personal appearance and manners, with a highly cultivated mind, and admirable power of conversation. A son is at the Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and a little daughter at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Recollet. The mother and two sisters are residents of this city.

Among the recent conversions in Illinois under the preaching of the famous revivalist, Rev. Mr. HAMMOND, is Hon. JOHN T. LINDSAY, of Peoria, Senator from that district. Since his conversion he has addressed large meetings at Springfield and other points with wonderful power and eloquence. Hon. W. W. O'BRIEN, a leading Democratic lawyer of Peoria, and heretofore a strong Roman Catholic, is also engaged in the same work with Mr. LINDSAY.

The *Montana Post* thinks there will be a very large average of wheat sown in that Territory this Spring, sufficient to prevent any fear of scarcity next Winter, and that oats, barley and vegetables will be largely produced in addition—enough, probably, for home consumption. Five thousand acres are in cultivation in Madison alone, and these figures will be trebled in the ensuing year.

The United States revenue officers at Los Angelos, Cal., have seized thirty thousand gallons of wine and two thousand five hundred gallons of brandy, together with the fixtures and machinery for manufacturing these liquors, belonging to one GAZZE, an Italian, for alleged violations of the revenue laws.

The riot at Memphis, Tenn., after two days' continuance, was quieted yesterday, and it is hoped that order is fully restored. Thirty houses, occupied by colored people, and all the school-houses south of Memphis were pulled down or burned, and about twenty negroes were killed.

The Franchise Bill of the Tennessee Senate, rejected by that body on Tuesday, allows all whites and blacks of legal age to vote, and excludes all from the ballot-box, after the year 1870, who cannot read. The House Franchise Bill, which disfranchises all engaged in the rebellion, is about to become a law.

The testimony against ISHAM HENDERSON, now on trial at Nashville for defrauding the Government, is very direct. A clerk, who has been admitted as Government witness, swears that the defendant bribed him, in several specified cases, to cheat the United States.

MAURY, Ex-Commodore of the rebel navy, in a letter to the London *Morning Herald*, estimates Southern losses during the war at seven billions of dollars. A correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail* thinks the figures too high by one-half.

Three hundred German immigrants have just arrived at Augusta, Ga. They are all engaged, and are to be paid $18 per month, with board and lodging for each man, and $10 for each woman.

Lieut.-Commander HORACE C. BLAKE, now on duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, has been promoted to Commander, to date from March 3, 1866.

LOCAL NEWS.

The number of applications for license which the Board of Excise have passed upon favorably, thus far, is four hundred and four. Of these forty-eight are for license to sell beer only. The first license fee was paid yesterday, by Mr. GEORGE F. HANFORD, of No. 815 Eighth-avenue, publican. The License Inspector has received about twenty-five hundred applications for license, indorsed by Police Captains. The Committee on Applications will sit, at 9 o'clock this morning, to hear the statements of those dealers of the First, Second, Third and Twenty-seventh Police Precincts, whom Captains WARLOW, DE CAMP, GREEN and HELME have been unwilling to indorse. The hearing is to be in Police Trial Chambers, at No. 300 Mulberry-street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Mr. A. A. LOW was elected President, and the other officers and the Committees were elected for the ensuing various terms. A report on the subject of Congressional action on limitation of suits in the national courts of the Southern States was read and adopted. Gen. WETMORE offered resolutions approving of the conduct of Gen. KILPATRICK and Commodore RODGERS in the Valparaiso affair, which were adopted. A document on the law recently passed by the State Legislature, imposing upon sales of foreign merchandise made by brokers the same taxes as are now borne by such goods sold at auction, was referred to a Select Committee.

In the Police Courts, yesterday, the following commitments were made. EDWARD COLE, on a charge of having stolen $350, worth of copper from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; MARY HANSON, on a charge of having obtained $180 from HENRY C. GLEINMANN on false pretenses; ANDREW MCCASTLIN, on a charge of having passed a counterfeit $10 bill; ANNIE CALLAGHAN and JULIA GLEE on a charge of robbing JOHN MULDOON of $80; WM. SHERWOOD, aged 19, confessed to having stolen a pocket-book from a lady in Broadway.

Last evening the American Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting at their rooms, Clinton Hall. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected. Hon. CHARLES P. DALY was named President. A lecture on Cochin China, written by Dr. MCGOWAN, was read.

The examination of JOHN LAMBERT, charged with stealing gold, &c., in San Francisco, was continued before United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, JOHN COYLE, Detective, and Marshal ROBERT MURRAY gave evidence in the case, which was adjourned till to-day.

Mrs. MARY COYLE, of No. 115 Mulberry-street, whose sickness of cholera was mentioned in yesterday morning's TIMES, was alive last evening. The cabin passengers of the steamships *Virginia* and *England* were permitted to come up to the City yesterday afternoon. The number of cases on board the hospital ship yesterday was 108. No death was reported.

MICHAEL MORAN and WILLIAM KELLY quarreled on Tuesday night in Nineteenth-street, when MORAN received a slight stab in the face from a knife in the hands of his opponent. KELLY was remanded for examination.

SAMUEL TERWILLIGER was taken before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with having in his possession $12 worth of counterfeit currency. The examination was adjourned till to-day.

Committees from the Quarantine and Emigration Commissions met a Committee of the Board of Health yesterday, and an arrangement for cooperation was effected.

At a meeting of the American Institute, held last evening, the Finance Committee reported a balance in the Treasury of $2,416 56 on the 30th of April; and the by-laws were adopted by 47 yeas against 16 nays.

THOMAS MCGINNESS was fined $5 yesterday, by the Court of Special Sessions, for beating his horse with a large stick.

The scenery, curtains and fixtures of Miss LUCY ROBERTS'S Theatre were sold at auction yesterday.

Gold closed at 127⅞, or about the same as on Wednesday. Government securities were more active and firmer. Railways and miscellaneous stocks were moderately dealt in. Produce and merchandise were in more request. Freights dull.

Gen. Sheridan's Testimony.

Although the testimony of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN communicated to the Secret Committee of Fifteen omits many points in regard to which the country would have been glad to have his views, it is full enough to show that, in the main, he agrees with the other distinguished soldiers whose opinions upon the reconstruction question had been previously reported. The States of which Gen. SHERIDAN undertakes to speak are Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and the impression his words produce is quite as favorable as reasonable men could expect it to be. It is evidently discriminating, too, and, therefore, more likely to command confidence in its truthfulness. Thus, as we understand his answers to the queries propounded, the popular sentiment of Florida is more cordial in its loyalty than that of the interior of Louisiana, whilst that of Texas is less favorable. Analyze his statements, however, and the causes of difference become apparent. Louisiana suffered more than Florida during the war, and consequently many of her people labor under the irritation produced by the loss of property. Texas, on the other hand, having made money by the war, is exempt from the depressing influences which are felt in Louisiana. But frontier lawlessness clings to it, and renders necessary the presence of a military force.

Irrespective of the special circumstances adverted to by Gen. SHERIDAN, what he says concerning the prevailing public feeling in the Southwest tallies with the statements of the special correspondent who recently represented the TIMES in that section. The General tells the Committee that the ex-rebels "accept the situation, and have an earnest desire for the restoration of a perfect Union;" that "the feeling and sentiment of those within the limit of" his command, though not entirely satisfactory, "is as good, perhaps, as could be expected;" that in Louisiana a majority of the people are on the side of the Federal Government, and "earnestly desire to be restored to a perfect Union with the other States;" that in Florida "the tone and sentiment of the people are very fair;" that in Texas, "among the best people, there is a very good feeling toward the Government." For what more, consistently with reason, could we at this moment ask?

So far as the negroes are concerned, Gen. SHERIDAN deemed the maintenance of the Freedmen's Bureau expedient for a time. But he emphatically rejects the Radical policy as fraught with mischief to the negro himself. "I believe," declares the General, "that the best thing that Congress or States can do is to *legislate as little as possible in reference to the colored man*; beyond giving him security in his person and property. His social *status*," he adds, "will be worked out by the logic of the necessity for his labor." Here is a belief founded upon extended observation and experience and in direct opposition to the theorizing of Messrs. SUMNER and STEVENS, who under the pretence of elevating the negro, would bring upon him endless disasters. President JOHNSON was not far astray when he told the colored people of Washington that their worst enemies are the politicians who trade upon a barren philanthropy, and keep up the cry for negro suffrage for their own partisan advantage.

VALPARAISO.—We see a great many papers are indignant at the *destruction* of the City of Valparaiso by the bombardment of the Spanish fleet. Now, there is no excuse to be made for the conduct of the Spanish Admiral; but it is as well to bear in mind the fact that the bombardment of a city may be one thing, and its *destruction* another. Valparaiso is a city of between seventy and eighty thousand people, and, according to the accounts of the Chilian papers themselves, there were only some dozen houses damaged by the three hours' bombardment of the four vessels of the Spanish squadron, and only a very few careless people lost their lives.

"How Not to Do It."

The opening debate in the Senate upon the report of the "Directory" is alike significant in what it disclosed and in what it concealed. Mr. FESSENDEN showed "no stomach" for the debate, and but slight confidence in a scheme, the only purpose of which is to keep the Union disrupted until after another Presidential election. Mr. FESSENDEN appealed to the forbearance of the Senate and the country, upon the ground that the Committee of Fifteen found difficulty in determining what it ought to do, what it could do; and he might very properly have added, "how not to do it." All the difficulties which the "Directory" encountered—difficulties which had Congress done its duty would have disappeared before a direct, earnest, simple desire to restore the Union, an object to the accomplishment of which the country devoted its treasure and blood. Formerly, here and elsewhere, after bloody and protracted wars, peace meant something—was accepted in good faith by both sides. Here and now, peace, practically, means a quasi condition of war, to be protracted by legislation for four years! "Enemies in war—in peace friends," used to be a popular Fourth of July sentiment. But it is obsolete now.

Mr. DIXON'S argument that the "Directory's" scheme of disfranchising all electors who had been in rebellion, left the rebel States without voters, even after they should adopt the proposed constitutional amendment, found no answer, and is unanswerable.

When Mr. SUMNER rose, Mr. SHERMAN called for the regular order, but Mr. SUMNER proceeded, nevertheless, far enough to show that *he* had "no stomach" for *that* "fight." Mr. SUMNER wanted delay. There are no elections pending, and, consequently, no hurry. The "Committee of Fifteen" had not presented a proper "issue." If the Committee had taken more time, (than five months,) it would have been better prepared. He desired that the discussion should be postponed as long as possible, and until Congress hears from the country.

The amendment of Mr. DIXON commends itself, by its wisdom and patriotism, to the good sense and justice of Congress and the people. It is direct and practical. It restores loyal, persecuted, long-suffering citizens to the Union. It admits patriotic, devoted Union representatives to their seats in Congress. It inaugurates a policy which will assist the States recently in rebellion to *loyalize* their own people, and in the progress of reconstruction, secure ultimate reunion. This is the true, the only mode by which the country can be restored to peace, order and prosperity.

We agree with Senators FESSENDEN and SUMNER that time *is* doing much, and *will* do much more, to clear away the fog that has enveloped Congress. The popular instructions which the latter Senator invokes will reach him, *possibly* from Massachusetts, but certainly from other States, in unmistakable voices.

How to Strike—Don't Strike at All.

If you are not satisfied with your wages, respectfully ask for more. If your employer refuses to advance, give him reasonable notice that you must quit. Go, when the time expires. If any man takes your place at less than you demanded, let him do it—perhaps he can afford it. Smashing his head as he is going home from work is a poor, not to say a dangerous, argument. It is better business to seek for honest work. Don't join combinations to force wages. They always fail. Resistance begets resistance. Employers have just as much right to combine as have laborers. Antagonism is ruinous. There should be none, really. Capital and labor are very near friends; they are mutually interested in peace. Possibly capital may sometimes be oppressive; it may reduce the wages of a thousand men by twenty cents a day; but if their labor is worth the larger price, they will speedily restore the equilibrium without a strike; if it is not worth it, all the strikes in the world will not make it so. Gold is at, say 125; suppose all the diggers and refiners in California strike. What then? Why, Sold is at 125 still. The other day some mechanics in the navy-yard struck for "eight hours a day." The idea is absurd. Days' work must be settled by special contract with each individual. What do these gentlemen of the eight hours' stripe think of the business of making newspapers? The writer of this article works from fifteen to seventeen hours per day—works all the while, too, seven days in a week, with head and hands—does more absolute labor in one week than any of these strikers does in four. There is not a laborer of a morning paper in New-York who does not do at least twelve hours' work per day—most of them nearer fifteen. Yet these fagged-out printers and editors are daily visited by stalwart men, redolent of beer and beef, who beg their permission to tell a sympathizing world how dreadfully they (the would-be eight-hour men) are oppressed. There is not one of these blubbering fellows who ask for $4 50 per day for eight hours who could do the work of our men four consecutive weeks to save their lives.

We yield to no man in our support of the just claims of laboring men. But we insist that these shall be reason in their demands; that they shall show just cause for "strikes" (yet by the way, there can be *no* cause for a strike.) It is said, perhaps, that a man cannot support himself and family upon his wages, and therefore the employer *must* give more. The deduction is not logical. If I cannot live at my rate of pay, I must go elsewhere—that is, if my paymaster refuses to advance. The Chartist notion or dogma that capital must support labor, is a fallacy. Capital may shut up shop; beg its dollars and let labor starve. Where is labor's remedy? In coercion? No. The whole matter is easily understood. Every man who has money wants more. He seeks some way of making it. It can be increased only by labor of some kind. He decides upon a line of labor. He calls for men—they come—they work—are paid; the magnetic current is established, and capital earns something; labor earns something; men are employed, families are supported; fortunes, large and small, are [illegible] this should not chill, harmonize and [illegible] can never expect Agrarianism to rule. There will always be a diversity of possessions, just as there is diversity of people. Then it is for the interest of all to be in harmony. There may be cases of injustice and oppression; but one oppression never was cured by another. The alternations of light and darkness, of night and day, of Summer and Winter, are not more necessary to natural progression, than the diversity of means and ambitions to moral and physical life. False notions of relative importance and the fungii of rank have sometimes raised imaginary barriers between classes of people; but class does not establish superiority. Politically and socially the ship-caulker is the equal of the master-builder; his rights are as broad, his word as good, his children as respectable, his vote as powerful. Where, then, the antagonism; and where the reason for the present absurd strike, with its more absurd attempt at coercion? Let us have a fair show of Common Sense in these affairs, and we have no doubt that Right will rule at last.

Baths and Washhouses.

Great epidemics are not an unmixed evil, if they are instrumental in calling attention, by a sudden and sharp lesson, to the sanitary dangers by which we are constantly surrounded. There is perpetually in cities an amount of disease and mortality which might be avoided. We do not notice the weekly list of causes of death which is published all the year round, because those causes are, so to speak, old institutions. Typhus fever, for instance, carries off its victims by the score every month, but people are used to it, and feel no alarm. Small-pox is in reality almost continually with us, but it seldom excites more than a passing thought. The year's aggregate of deaths from these diseases would, if occurring within the space of a month, terrify society with all the horrors of a plague. In fact, no summer passes over this city without the risk of a pestilence, although, with proverbial carelessness, the actual advent of such is always our first signal to be up and doing. We now expect cholera. The inciting causes of cholera are always with us, but who heeds them? The between-decks of an emigrant ship are not more fatal than many an underground den in New-York. Yet the emigrant ship alone is accepted as the place of all others where life may be most endangered.

Enough has been said and written to prove that cleanliness is necessary for the attainment of good health. It is well known, moreover, that the very poor are positively unable, in many cases, to insure that cleanliness. The occupants of a crowded tenement-house do not possess the means of ablution, either of their persons or clothing. The owners of these places know as well as the police that it is so, and the wretched tenants dare not complain for fear of the stern command to turn out. Dirt is the rule, and from dirt there is no escape. And amidst that dirt live the seeds of diseases, which at times fructify into all the forms of certain and speedy death. With the knowledge of all this, and the consciousness that it forms an ever-present danger, the announcement of a request by the Corporation that the Health Board take into consideration the propriety of establishing free public baths during this Summer, seems only like a voice from the middle ages. The propriety! During this Summer! Why, there ought to have been public baths dotted all over New-York twenty-five years ago. We will not say *free* public baths, for we believe that popular self-respect would induce a far greater use of baths to be used on payment of a small fee. In London there are a large number of such, and they are in constant requisition. Some are as low in price as one penny (two cents,) and in all the arrangements are such as to secure convenience and privacy.

So much for personal cleanliness. There could without difficulty be added to the bathing-houses, establishments for the washing of clothes. These, too, are common in London, and other towns in England. The plan is that in a large apartment are ranged a series of stationary wash-tubs, with hot and cold water faucets above them. The water is supplied by a boiler and cistern, both of which are always kept filled. An adjoining department is allotted for drying purposes. At these places women can obtain all the conveniences for washing at a far less expense than would be involved if the work were done at home, and can avoid—no small matter in the minds of the poor—the reeking confusion of a day's wash, or even an hour's, in their narrow and close rooms.

These simple methods of helping the poor to be clean are so obvious, that it is surprising that they have not long been in use here. It is impossible that they have not occurred to many benevolent persons, however, and there may have seemed a difficulty in providing the necessary funds. But that is only imaginary, for public baths and wash-houses will pay their own expenses, and something over by way of interest. Some appeal to private benevolence might be made at first, perhaps, but any half-dozen wealthy citizens who might be disposed to move in the matter will not need to call for aid a second time. Who will begin the good work of providing so valuable a purifier of the domestic life of the poor—not a purifier for this Summer or next, but one as perpetual as the dangers which it will tend to keep at bay?

THE EXCISE BOARD AND THE "CLUBS."—The decision of the Board of Excise respecting the various social, artistic, literary and political clubs in the City naturally excites considerable attention. Most of the clubs believe the decision to be unjust, and, we learn, have determined to contest its legality. The members contend that the wines and liquors which are brought into their club-houses, are as much their private property as are the contents of a wine cellar in a gentleman's establishment. Suppose a few persons in a boarding-house associate themselves in the purchase of a demijohn of liquor, agreeing to reimburse the cost by dropping in a box every time a single drink is taken ten cents or any other sum they may determine upon. Would the Commissioners of Excise decide in such a case that a license was necessary? Precisely the same arrangement is made by the clubs. They buy a thousand dollars' worth of liquor for the private use of the members. This purchase is made from a dealer who has taken out a license to sell, and there can be no pretence therefore that the sale has not contributed its assessment to the excise exchequer. Does then the mere fact that the clubs require their members to pay for the liquor as it is consumed, class these organizations among the retail liquor dealers? This is the case in a nut-shell. The Board of Ex- [illegible] one has [illegible] the point in question in the affirmative. [illegible] who are only actuated by principle in their consideration of the matter, have come to a precisely opposite conclusion.

THE ARMY BILL.—Several schemes for reorganizing and increasing the Regular Army have been considered by Congress during its present session. The Senate Military Committee, some weeks since, reported a bill to that body, complete in all its details, to which but slight objection could be found. Not only was it well digested by the Committee before being presented to the Senate, but it was submitted to our chief Generals for their consideration, and received their approval. After having been dissected, discussed and amended without stint by the Senate, the bill finally passed that body, and was sent to the House to be there acted upon. It was referred to the House Military Committee, where it was quietly pigeon-holed. When finally called for by the House, the Committee, instead of reporting upon the bill which had met the approval of the Senate, presented one of their own, of a quite different nature, and one that had no chance of becoming law. This bill has been under discussion in the House for a number of weeks, and has been considered section by section, there being scarcely a proposition submitted by the Committee that did not meet with opposition from some source. On Wednesday, when it came up for final action, the bill was rejected by a vote of 83 nays to 35 yeas. That such would be its fate was evident from the first day it was presented, yet day after day has been wasted by the House in discussion of points more or less trivial.

There is no doubt that our army should be larger hereafter than it was before the war. At least a respectable military force should be retained for the preservation of the peace and the enforcement of the laws. An increase of troops was asked of Congress early in the session, and action thereupon was demanded in the interests of those volunteer organizations which were then held in service. There are many of these troops still in the field, and notwithstanding that the time for which they enlisted—"during the war"—has long expired, it will be impossible to dispense with their services until Congress shall supply their places with regular troops. This is a great injustice to the volunteers, who, having completed that duty for which they entered the service, now demand to be released and allowed to return to their homes. Some of these regiments, the bravest of the brave, who stood their ground on many battle-fields, feeling that they had a right to return to their homes and families when hostilities had ceased, have become disheartened and demoralized. While it may be said that a good soldier should know nothing but orders, it has always been admitted that even soldiers have a right to complain when faith is broken with them, and it must be confessed that our volunteers have much to complain of in this respect. There are thousands now in the field who are anxious to return to civil life, and they have a right to insist on their discharge. There are other thousands who have served with the volunteers during the war, now out of service, who are anxious to re-enter the army, and are awaiting the action of Congress to enable them to do so. At present there seems little disposition to accommodate either of these classes. It is the desire of the Government and the wish of the people to discharge the volunteers now in service. This should have been done months ago, and Congress has been urged to give the matter speedy attention. The Senate has done its duty, and it is to be hoped that now that the House has rejected its own bill, it will speedily give that consideration to the Senate bill to which it is entitled. Time enough has been wasted in personal controversy and windy debate over a still-born measure. The country demands that attention be paid to that one which has exhibited signs of life.

THE WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT.—The war of words which Congress has waged from the commencement against the President, is taking another form. The Senate has so amended the Post-office Bill as to deprive all officers appointed by the President from compensation! This aggression, it is well to remember, was wholly unprovoked. It is a wanton assault upon the President. Party feeling, in its most excited hour, never went so far. The large and enlightened majority in the Senate, highly exasperated with Gen. JACKSON, never thus encroached, or attempted to encroach upon the Executive prerogative. It did not occur to CLAY, WEBSTER, EWING, MANGUM and other eminent statesmen, that the Executive could be ignored, or that Congress could usurp the authority of the President. Nor can power, thus abused, last long. Parties, like individuals, can squander their estates. Senators, with or without personal fitness or popularity, who have been exempt from responsibility while a common enemy absorbed all attention, will now be called to account. A sifting process awaits them. They cannot, as heretofore, secure in their places, hurl their anathemas and fly their poisoned arrows with impunity. Seats that have known them so long will soon know them no more forever.

HOMŒOPATHY.—We are glad to see that the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health have reported favorably upon the request made by the homœopathic physicians of this City to be assigned to hospitals in case of a visitation of the cholera. As a special measure, they have recommended that selections be made from such practitioners of this school as may offer their services, and that one-half of the hospital at the Five Points, and one-fourth of the hospital at the Battery, be put under the medical care of these physicians. This is both just and generous. The homœopathic physicians will not be sorry, but rather glad, that the hospitals to which it is proposed to assign them are those in which the pestilence would be likely to rage with the greatest violence, and in which there would be the greatest number of cases. They will thus have an opportunity to test this system under the most favorable circumstances—the word *favorable* in this case being used in the same way in which doctors speak of a "beautiful" case of cancer. We doubt not they will make a good exhibit both of their personal devotion and their professional success. Those of us who may survive the cholera—if it come—will look for their report with interest.

BOGUS COUNTERFEIT ADVERTISING.—There is a practice extant in this City, and probably elsewhere, of manufacturing imitations of fractional and other currency for advertising purposes. This ought to be at once put an end to. The persons who print and use such pa- [illegible] you are innocent of all intention to [illegible] but their circulars fall into whose hands it ultimately falls. There are plenty of poor and ignorant people who cannot read, and only recognize the various values of notes by the figures thereon, and who might easily be made the prey of sharpers. This would be still more likely if the notes were old and dirty. In fact, any imitation of paper money is on principle improper, and such will, we trust, be prohibited.

OUR CITY THIEVES.—The late extraordinary robberies from the houses and business places of this city give warning to those of our town residents who are about leaving the city for the country. Nobody, of course, leaves jewelry or diamond articles behind at such seasons, everything in that line being needed for personal display and adornment at the watering-places. But the less that people leave in their houses in the way of plate or valuable and portable articles, the more likely they will be to own them when they get back to town. Our thieves are now uncommonly expert and uncommonly daring, and the careless habits of our citizens put uncommon temptations in their way. A look is no bar to the gentry, and a common safe is a mere plaything for them. They seem also, in many cases, to have means of finding out more about hiding places than they have any right to know. No one who goes out of town should leave behind, in a house, a silver spoon, much less a piece of silver plate—a dollar greenback, much less a trunk of greenbacks. All such articles ought to be left in keeping of some one of the companies who are responsible for their safe deposit and return.

FACTIOUS ABUSE OF SENATOR LENT.—The *Tribune* persists in its causeless and vindictive abuse of Senator LENT, who provoked all this by his manly, independent action as a Representative. He is not assailed for any wrong thing, nor is he abused for any neglect of duty. The motive of his assailant is thus revealed:

"It is not our duty, as we understand it, to remain silent when a man, who has got into office by planting himself upon the platform of Reform, kicks that platform to pieces."

Mr. LENT was nominated by the Republican Convention, and elected by the Republican Party, aided by such personal friends as chose to vote for him. He stood in the Senate, as he stands now, where he "planted himself" before the election.

If "reform" means to vote honestly upon all questions; to do right and eschew wrong, then Mr. LENT is a "reformer." But if it means one thing to-day and another to-morrow; if it means opposition to M. O. ROBERTS and THOMAS MURPHY, as candidates for Mayor and Senator; if it means that our representatives are "corruptionists" and that "corruption has not yet reached members from the country," then Mr. LENT "kicks *that* platform to pieces."

LIQUOR LICENSES.—It is evident even from the operations of the Excise Board thus far, that a very handsome revenue to the City can be derived from liquor licenses. We do not think the Board need to stretch their power in unauthorized directions, or apply it to doubtful cases, to realize a much larger sum than the estimate of a million dollars. Let the Police and the Board first see that the law is rigidly enforced in all cases where it unquestionably applies, and then let such of its possible applications as are of doubtful expediency and legitimateness be dealt with in a liberal spirit. In this way the law will be more likely to be both durable and effective.

GOLD—ITS SUPPLY AND EFFECT.

Increase of Gold in Reference to Former Periods—The Extended Basis of Paper Credits—Effects of Manufactures and Commerce on Gold—Gold from 1650 to 1700—Enormous Increase in 1850—Its Effect on Prices and Commerce.

THE BENCHES, Thursday, April 26, 1866.

My window looks out on as quiet, rural, picturesque a scene, as this world can anywhere present. There may be a brighter, a busier and a more sublime scene, but none more suggestive of rest, and quiet, and rural beauty. The world passes by in the cars of yonder railroad, and I can say to the world as JOHN RANDOLPH once said to a man who claimed acquaintance on the score that he passed frequently by RANDOLPH'S home. "Sir," said the irascible Virginian, "*you are welcome to pass it.*" *I* have no hostility to the world. It has treated me as well as it treats anybody; but, I say, you are welcome to pass by, Mr. World. The fact is, I am a little vexed, that I must leave the violets and snowdrops, and red buds, and dogwoods, and maples, to sit down and write about *gold*. Gold! What is that? Why it is Mammon. It is that fallen spirit, the meanest of all, whose eyes were constantly cast upon the golden pavement. But gold is the world, and I must pay respect to gold.

In my last letter I stated very briefly the supply of gold, after the discovery of the Mexican and Peruvian mines, as compared with the supply at the present time. They are approximate results derived from the best authorities. The great fact suggestive of all the great changes of the monetary world as we now see them going on, is this—that the highest annual product of the world in precious metals at any time, under the influence of the Spanish-American mines, was forty-three millions, while the least estimate of the present annual product is one hundred and ten millions. Take ten consecutive years (say from 1790 to 1800) under the former supply, and you have four hundred and thirty millions ($430,000,000) added to the supply of precious metals. Now take the last ten years, (1856 to 1866,) and we have eleven hundred millions ($1,100,000,000) added to the precious metals. Supposing that under our present system of banking it requires one dollar in gold to supply two in paper, (and we all know that paper credit, instead of being two, is three or four to one,) then the addition alone of precious metals will support, somewhere in the world, a paper credit of two thousand two hundred millions. Before we proceed further, let us make some subtractions. In the heathen nations—China and Hindostan especially—a great deal of gold and silver has been largely used in their idolatrous worship, in pagan gods and temples; but these exhausting reservoirs of precious metals are nearly or quite filled. In fact, as Christian civilization extends over the world the use of gold or silver in manufactures diminishes. It is a barbarous idea to use metal ornaments of any kind, and it is an anti-commercial idea to use gold and silver for that purpose. Thus it is, that the use of the precious metals for manufacturing is not, I think, increasing to any considerable extent. If we subtract one-fifth of the production for this cause, we shall have enough. But then we should have to deduct the same proportion for former production, so that we do not vary the results very materially. There is another idea—that in a century or two past population and products have increased so rapidly that we need more gold and silver. Probably we do; but we need it chiefly as a basis of credit. In considering the supply and demand question in relation to gold, we must take into view the whole world. We think that because we, in this country, have been developed at a prodigious rate, that therefore all the world has been. But nearly the whole of Asia and Africa, containing nine hundred millions of people, are comparatively quiescent. There is no great increase of numbers or of business there. There is a very slow increase in the largest part of Europe. In one word, there is no such increase of numbers, or of commerce, or of manufactures, as at all equals the rate at which the precious metals have been increased. Again, the world, taken as a whole, was growing under the old production, as it now does. In one word, if we come to the *proportions* of supply and demand, we have nothing important to change. If manufacturers, and increasing commerce and population require a certain subtraction to be made now—so they did when, the production was less. In spite of all considerations of this kind, the fact remains that the *supply* of gold and silver is now nearly *threefold what it was at the close of last century*; while the relative demand is not proportionably great. Now, let us consider for a moment the effect, as regulated by the great economical relation of supply and demand, on the currency, and the general rate of prices. Take the half century from 1650 to 1700; and the half century from 1850 to 1900. In the former period the annual production was $16,000,000; and in the present period it is $110,000,000. Then we have this result:

Production of precious metals from 1650 to 1700	$800,000,000
Production of precious metals from 1850 to 1900	$5,500,000,000

The difference is enormous. The production of a half century now will be *seven times* that of two centuries ago! The last fifteen years has actually produced, at least, *one thousand four hundred millions of gold!* And where is the end to be? The probability is that the production will be increased. We see, then, that gold being the basis of paper money circulation this basis is continually and enormously enlarged, and that, therefore, the paper currency will be enlarged. If we take the general mass of commodities, on the one hand, to be bought, with the general mass of precious metals on the other, it is very plain that there must be, however slow, a gradual rise in the general price; price being the numeral relation between the two masses, I think there can be no doubt whatever that the general mass of precious metals is increasing faster than the general mass of salable commodities. If so, there must have been within the last twenty years a gradual rise of prices in Europe as well as America. Without referring to any details, I think this *will be found the fact*. I take it, also, that this is the real cause of what is called the commercial prosperity of England, as well as the increased wealth and large fortunes made in the United States. Mr. GLADSTONE boasts of the large increase of trade in England, of imports and exports; but this trade is undoubtedly estimated upon higher prices. But if gold is to increase in the same ratio, can those prices diminish materially? I think not. On the contrary, I think, we are in the midst of a commercial revolution, greater than any which has ever occurred in the world; and this revolution will in the end explode many of the popular notions about the precious metals as the standard of values. But, in any event, Currency, of whatever composed, will h

the evening of April 12. Describing a scene he witnessed in the apartments of Gov. WISE, he says:

A test question indicative of the purpose of the Convention to adjourn without action had that day been carried by a decided major.ty.

The testimony lately taken before the Reconstruction Committee establishes the fact that President LINCOLN offered to order the evacuation of Fort Sumter if the Virginia State Convention would adjourn *sine die*, and without passing the Secession Ordinance. The fact stated by Mr. JONES shows clearly that the compromise offered would have been accepted by the Convention had it been finally tendered. Why it was held back by the one empowered to submit it time will undoubtedly develop. If moderate councils were then upon the point of prevailing, the tide was turned by the fiery impetuosity of Gov. WISE, coupled with the attitude of Ex-President TYLER, who had just returned from the Peace Convention at Washington. Mr. JONES' description of the scenes then transpiring shows that Gov. WISE, as the *Bombastes Furioso* of the rebellion, was at that time exactly in his element. Here are two incidents which sufficiently prove the fact. Describing the scene above referred to, Mr. JONES writes:

* * The Governor at once rose from his recumbent position on the sofa and said, whatever the majority of Union men in the Convention might do, or leave undone, Virginia must array herself on one side or the other. She must fight either LINCOLN or Davis. If the latter, he would renounce her and tender his sword and his life to the Southern Confederacy. And although it was apparent that his *physique* was reduced, as he said, to a mere "bag of bones," yet it was evident that his spirit yet struggled with all its native fire and animation.

Again:

Gov. WISE, smiling, rose again and walked to a corner of the room, where I had noticed a bright musket with a sword bayonet attached. He took it up and criticized the sword as inferior to the knife. Our men would require long drilling to become expert with the former like the French Zouaves; but they instinctively knew how to wield the bowie-knife. The conversation turning upon the probable deficiency of a supply of improved arms in the South, if a great war should ensue, the Governor said with one of his inevitable expressions of feeling, that it was not the improved arm, but the improved *man*, which would win the day. Let brave men advance with flint-locks and old-fashioned bayonets on the popinjays of the Northern Cities—advance on, and on, under the fire, reckless of the slain, and he would answer for it with his life, that the Yankees would break and run.

Possibly Gov. WISE may have got cured of such nonsense by this time, but it matters very little whether he has or not. Mr. JONES sketches briefly, but quite effectively, the proceedings at the mass meetings held in Richmond during these exciting times, through the agency of which the popular feeling was so wrought up that the Union element in the State Convention was finally overawed. Gov. WISE, Mr. MASON, the rebel Embassador; Gov. LETCHER, Mr. SEDDON, afterward Secretary of War, and others, were prominent in these assemblages. Under date of April 25, the following record is made:

EX-President TYLER and Vice-President STEPHENS are negotiating a treaty which is to ally Virginia to the Confederate States.

Then under date of April 29, when Richmond was thrown into spasms by the rumor that the sloop-of-war *Pawnee* was coming up the James River to shell the city, Mr. JONES makes this entry, perhaps to illustrate his own personal valor:

I walked down to the lower bridge, *without even taking a pocket pistol*, and saw the troops drawn up in line of battle, awaiting the enemy.

The *Pawnee*, luckily for herself or for the diarist, did not make her appearance, but the next day Mr. JONES wrote as follows—would it be fair to say—under the influence of the panic into which he had been thrown the day previous?

At fifty-on , I can hardly follow the pursuit of arms, but I will write and preserve a Diary of the Revolution. I never held or sought office in my life, but now President TYLER and Governor WISE say I will find employment at Montgomery.

In less than a fortnight after this happy idea struck him Mr. JONES turned his back upon Richmond and its disagreeable alarms, and was *en route* for Montgomery, bearing with him a petition for office signed by his fast friends, Gov. WISE, President TYLER, &c. These indorsements did the business. Mr. JONES tells us that he was introduced to President DAVIS May 17, and he states the very interesting fact that at the interview he noticed that Mr. DAVIS "was overwhelmed with papers, *retained a number in his left hand, probably of more importance than the rest.*" Two days, thereafter Mr. JONES was installed as an assistant to the Secretary of War, Mr. WALKER, and then he set himself down in good earnest to faithfully recording every fact and incident that came under his observation. It would certainly seem as though any one situated as Mr. JONES was, and with his facilities for getting at facts and for observing men and things, must make such a record as this valuable in spite of himself, and yet he has very nearly accomplished a complete failure. His diary is full of personalities so trivial and absurd as to be positively ridiculous. He is very careful to tell us of the humiliating "dodges" and the disgusting sycophancy by which he retained the favor of JEFF. DAVIS, while he at the same time kept on the right side of his immediate superiors—a task of no small difficulty in view of the obstinate likes and dislikes which have notoriously ruled the President of the late Confederacy from his earliest entrance into public life, and which never manifested themselves more decidedly than when he was nominally, at least, chief of the rebellion. Then, too, instead of plain and direct statements explaining why the rebel Generals took this course or why they failed to take that, we have the crudest possible speculations and the most absurd prophecies, which were only recorded to be falsified. Still, curious facts here and there thrust themselves above the surface. This paragraph, for instance, more than confirms all that has been affirmed regarding the critical condition in which the rebels were just previous to the battle of Bull Run:

June 18, 1861.—We dare not make known the condition of the army,—the awful fact which may be stated here and will not be known until after years,—*that we have not enough ammunition at Manassas to fight a battle. There are not percussion caps enough in our army for a serious skirmish.*

Then, again, this entry sheds light upon the cause of the lamentable repulse our forces sustained at Ball's Bluff:

Oct. 20.—A lady, just from Washington, after striving in vain to procure an interview with the Secretary of War, left with me the programme of the enemy's contemplated movements. She was present with the family of Gen. DIX at a party, and heard their purposes disclosed. They meditate an advance immediately, with 200,000 men. The head of BANKS' column is to cross near Leesburgh, and, when over, a movement upon our flank is intended from the vicinity of Arlington Heights. This is truly a formidable enterprise, if true. We have not 70,000 effective men in Northern Virginia. The lady is in earnest, and remains here. I wrote down the above information and sent it to the President, and understood that dispatches were transmitted immediately to Gen. JOHNSTON, by telegraph.

Two days later Mr. JONES tells us that the attempt to cross the Potomac was made "in accordance with the programme furnished by the lady from Washington," and how it ended we all know. It would be easy to establish the identity of the lady who on this occasion played the spy. Who was she?

To those who still worship MCCLELLAN, and believe that he did nothing but that which was for the best, while "changing his base," the following paragraph may be interesting:

June 27, 1862.—What genius! what audacity in LEE! He has absolutely taken the greater portion of his army to the north side of the Chickahominy, leaving McCLELLAN's centre and left wing on the south side, with apparently easy access to the city. This is (if the invaders) impenetrable strategy. DIX clearly believes LEE's main forces are *here*, and will never think of advancing. We have so completely thrown the avenues of intelligence, that the enemy has not been able to get the slightest intimation of our strength or the disposition of our forces.

We also have repeated glimpses of the difficulties with which LEE had to contend, and of the means to which he was repeatedly reduced to [illegible] as follows:

Nov. 9, 1862.—A letter was received from Gen. LEE to-day, dated at Martinsburg, giving a sad account of the army. It seems that without additional power given the President by Congress to enforce discipline, he fears the army will melt away. He suggests that incompetent officers be reduced to the ranks, and that more stringent regulations be adopted. He is in no condition to advance now, since so many thousands of h[illegible]

And the particular [illegible] quoted was written immediately after the [illegible] President LINCOLN had [illegible] land, and following [illegible] President LINCOLN had [illegible] to leave his camp and cross the Potomac. And all through the war these same difficulties hampered LEE, as for instance:

Nov. 13, 1862.—Gen. LEE dispatches the President yesterday, as follows:

"CHANGE C. H., Nov. 12.—For the last five days we have received three pounds of corn per horse, from Richmond, per day. We depend on Richmond for corn. At this rate the horses will die, and cannot do hard work. The enemy is very active, and we must be prepared for hard work any day. R. E. LEE."

On the back of which the President indorsed:

"Have the forage sent up in preference to anything else. The necessity is so absolute as to call for every possible exertion. JEFFERSON DAVIS."

A curious fact regarding the seige of Vicksburgh is here noted:

Sept. 9, 1863.—Ordnance Officer J. BATES transmitted to the Secretary to-day, through the Ordnance Bureau, his official account of the ammunition, &c., at Vicksburgh during the siege and at the evacuation. Much ammunition was destroyed on the battle-field, by order of Gen. PEMBERTON, to keep it, as he alleged, from falling into the hands of the enemy. During the siege he got 250,000 percussion caps from Gen. JOHNSTON's scouts, *and* 150,000 *from the sutler's pickets, for a consideration.* There was abundance of powder.

The following entries serve to show where the responsibility for Hood's campaign in Tennessee belonged:

March 17, 1864.—Letters from Lieut.-Gen. Hood to the President, Gen. BRAGG and the Secretary of War, give a cheering account of Gen. JOHNSTON's army at Dalton. The men are well fed and well clothed. They are in high spirits, "and eager for the fray." The number is 40,000. Gen. HOOD urges, most eloquently, the junction of POLK's and LORING's troops with these, making some 80,000—GRANT having 50,000—and then uniting with LONGSTREET's army, perhaps 30,000 more, and getting in the rear of the enemy. He says this would be *certain* to drive GRANT out of Tennessee and Kentucky, and probably end the war. But if we lie still, GRANT will eventually accumulate overwhelming numbers, and penetrate further; and if he beats us, it would be difficult to rally again for another stand, so despondent would become the people.

Gen. HOOD deprecates another invasion of Pennsylvania, which would be sure to result in defeat. He is decided in his conviction that the best policy is to take the initiative, and drive the enemy out of Tennessee and Kentucky, which could be accomplished to a *certainty*.

Jan. 5, 1865.—The President sends, "for his information," to the Secretary of War, a letter from Gen. BEAUREGARD, dated at Augusta, Ga., Dec. 6, 1864, in relation to Gen. SHERMAN's movement eastward, and Gen. HOOD's Middle Tennessee campaign. It appears from Gen. BEAUREGARD's letter to the President that he (Gen. BEAUREGARD) had control of everything. He says he did not countermand Gen. HOOD's campaign, because SHERMAN had 275 miles the start, and the roads were impracticable in Northern Georgia and Alabama. But he telegraphed the Governors of Alabama, Georgia, &c., to concentrate troops rapidly in SHERMAN's front, ordered a brigade of cavalry from HOOD to WHEELER, &c., and supposed some 30,000 men could be collected to oppose SHERMAN's march and destroy him. He computed SHERMAN's strength at 36,000 of all arms. The result shows how much he was mistaken. He will be held accountable for all the disasters. Alas for BEAUREGARD! BRAGG only played the part of chronicler of the sad events from Augusta. Yet the President cannot publish this letter of BEAUREGARD's, and the country will still fix upon him the responsibility and the odium. Gen. BEAUREGARD is still in front of SHERMAN, with inadequate forces, and may again be responsible for additional calamities.

These passages cover the most interesting and important revelations Mr. JONES has to make regarding military operations. The fact that he knew no more is perhaps attributable to his having been permitted to see the inside of very few important documents, or to his being compelled to judge of their contents from the indorsements they bore.

While the war was in progress, much curiosity was felt regarding the jealousy between President DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD. The following paragraphs give a tolerably clear idea of the origin and growth of this curious difficulty:

Aug. 11, 1861.—There is a whisper that something like a rupture has occurred between the President and BEAUREGARD, and I am amazed to learn that Mr. BENJAMIN is inimical to Gen. BEAUREGARD. I know nothing of the foundation for the report; but it is said that BEAUREGARD was eager to pass with his army into Maryland, immediately after the battle, and was prevented. It is now quite apparent, from developments, that a small force would have sufficed to take Washington a few days or weeks after the battle. But was BEAUREGARD aware of the fact before the opportunity ceased to exist? It is too late now.

Nov. 2, 1861.—It has culminated. Mr. BENJAMIN's quarrel with BEAUREGARD is openly avowed. Mr. BENJAMIN spoke to me about it to-day. I am convinced me at the time that Gen. BEAUREGARD was entirely in the wrong. He said the General had sent in his report of the battle of Manassas. If so, I may state that he had submitted a plan to the Secretary for the invasion of Maryland; and no such plan having been received, as Mr. BENJAMIN says, and the matter being foreign to the business in hand, the department had seen proper to withhold the report from publication, that its did not concern him. Mr. BENJAMIN, because he was not the Secretary of War when the alleged plan had been sent to Richmond. But his difference with the General grew out of an attempt of the latter to organize troops and confer commands without the sanction of the [illegible]. He had rebuked the General, he said, and [illegible] the General had appealed to the President, who [illegible] the Secretary. Mr. BENJAMIN said that Gen. BEAUREGARD had described Mr. Who was drowning with the President.

June 21, 1862.—Gen. BEAUREGARD is doubly decorated. A few weeks ago, when the blackness of midnight brooded over our cause, there were some intimations, I know not whether they were well founded, that certain high functionaries were making arrangements for a flight to France; and Gen. BEAUREGARD getting intimation of an order to move certain supps in bulk in the custody of an Assistant Treasurer in his military department, forbid its departure until he could be certain that it was not destined to leave the Confederacy. I have not learned its ultimate destination; but the victory of the Seven Pines intervening, Gen. BEAUREGARD has been relieved of his command "on sick leave." But I know that his army is to be commanded permanently by Gen. BRAGG. There are charges against BEAUREGARD. It is said the Junction army might have been annihilated at Shiloh, if BEAUREGARD had fought a little longer.

And here again this same trouble crops out:

July 31, 1863.—The President is still scrutinizing BEAUREGARD. The paper read from the General a few days since, giving a statement of his forces, and the number of the enemy, being sent to the President by the officer in charge of the [illegible] for which the indorsement that he hoped "a clearer comprehension of the cause," in the promised further report of the General, would be given "*why* the enemy approached Morris Island before being observed." So, omitting all notice of the defence (so far) of the batteries, &c., the attention of the President seems fixed on what the General omitted to do; or what he might, could, or should have done.

And two months later:

Sept. 5.—Another letter from Hon. Mr. MILES, of Charleston, in reply, as it seems, to a pretty severe rebuke by the Secretary of War, for asking JENKINS' brigade of South Carolinians for the defense of South Carolina, was received to-day. Knowing the honorable gentleman's intimate relations with BEAUREGARD, the secretary criticises the conduct of the General in permitting the enemy to establish himself on the lower end of Morris Island—allowing a grove to remain, concealing the erection of batteries, &c., &c. Mr. MILES in reply asserts the fact that Gen. B. did the utmost that could be accomplished with the force and means left at his disposal by the Government; and that the grove would have been felled, if he had been authorized to approve labor, &c. It is sad to read these criminations and recriminations at such a time as this; but every Secretary of War is apt to come in conflict with BEAUREGARD.

But the obstinacy of President DAVIS did not show itself in dislikes only, as in the case of BEAUREGARD. Here is an illustration of the firmness with which he stood by PEMBERTON:

August 29, 1863.—The Hon. Mr. DARGAN's letter, received at the department a few days ago, saying that the reinstatement of Gen. PEMBERTON in command would be the ruin of the cause, was referred by the Secretary to the President, with some strong remarks, to the effect that popular opinion was almost universal against PEMBERTON. It came back to-day, with the following indorsement of the President: "*The justice or injustice of the opinion will be tested by the investigation ordered.—J. D.*" If the President desires it, of course PEMBERTON will be exonerated.

The jealousies between the respective State Executives and the authorities at Richmond were carefully watched and noted in the North during the war, but such entries as these show that these controversies sometimes became more acrimonious than was generally supposed:

Sept. 3, 1863.—Gov. JOS. E. BROWN telegraphs that the men (militia) in Georgia cannot be *compelled* to leave the State; but if the Government will send them 5,000 arms, he thinks he can *persuade* them to march out of it, provided he may have a commander. The President indorses on this: "If they are militia, I have no power to appoint; if U. S. troops, I have no power to delegate the authority to appoint."

Dec. 22, 1863.—No war news to-day. But a letter, an impression of one from Gov. VANCE, complaining of burdens imposed by the Richmond authorities on North Carolina, &c., &c. The general opinion is being worn down by the pressure of affairs. [illegible] that if any [illegible] should [illegible] the land, *the children of Israel* would not have been followed to the Red Sea. In short, [illegible] the Secretary of War, if no other answer is given, he will collect his militia and levy [illegible] Richmond authorities [illegible]! I placed [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Christmas [illegible] President [illegible] subject. He [illegible] Carolina [illegible] to [illegible] to the disobedience of [illegible] Government.

Jan. 9, 1864.—Governor VANCE, of North Carolina, has addressed a letter to the President, complaining of the seizure of provisions in that State by the Richmond authorities, and asking relief. The President indorses on the letter: "I am not informed of the facts, and have no power to act."

A most useful work, to accumulate testimony regarding the atrocities the rebels perpetrated during the war, but evidence from so undisguised and bitter a rebel as was Mr. JONES may be [illegible]

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 14th inst.

A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 31st inst. free of Government tax.

The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 28th inst.

Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

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and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN ANY COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the BANK OF AMERICA are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the morning of April 28 until the morning of May 8.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL, AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held at the office, March 26, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. P. PALMER.	JOHN CASWELL.
RUFUS L. LORD.	JOHN STEWART.
THOS. BARRON.	HENRY BAYLIS.
RICHD. LEVERICH.	JAS. S. LIVINGSTON.
HENRY ELSWORTH.	RICHD. H. BOWNE.
EDWIN D. MORGAN.	EDWARD J. WOOLSEY.
SIDNEY MASON.	ANDREW J. SMITH.
AUG. H. FRANCIS.	WM. H. APPLETON.
PETER COOPER.	JONATHAN THORNE.
JAS. COLLES.	HENRY K. BOGERT.

And at a meeting of the Board held subsequently, WM. P. PALMER was re-elected President, and ANDREW J. SMITH, Vice-President.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE; NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, RICHMOND, April 25, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held 20th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to issue a call for FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of the Company, payable on May 10, 1866.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the stockholders of this Company residing in the New-York vicinity, will pay their respective assessments to THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, by the date specified, May 10, 1866; said Company being authorized to receipt to them for the same.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President
National Express and Transportation Company,

By order of the President the transfer books will be closed from May 1, 1866, until the payment by the stockholders of the five collars a share above called.

J. V. H. ALLEN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,000,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 13th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated, by lot, eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 411, 86, 437, 357, 376, 360, 367, 454, 40, 363, 384, 531, 128, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
I. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the 1st day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid, will be reduced to the uniform rate of five per cent. per annum from that date; and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AVE., NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1866.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May next until the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

ADJOURNED STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, on MONDAY next, the 7th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

New questions of unusual interest have arisen and will yet arise.

A full attendance is requested.

L. H. MEYER, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., April 4, 1866.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 54 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, 1866. Transfer books will be closed on the 1st and open on the 10th prox.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th inst. till after the election.

F. R. RYER, Acting Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Bookman-st., Room No. 4, Sun Dove over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW-YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers and Investors for the transaction of their business in this City, including purchases and sales of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES,

buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market affords.

JAY COOKE & CO.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1864, 1865, 1866,

Wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108½	108¾	June, 1-20	105½	105¾
Coupon, '81	108½	108¾	June, C.I.Rs's, '65	111⅜	111⅝
1-20 Regist'd, '62	104⅜	104⅝	June, C.I.Rs's, '64	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	104⅜	104⅝	July, C.I.Rs's, '64	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	104⅜	104⅝	Aug., C.I.Rs's, '64	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	104⅜	104⅝	Sept., C.I.Rs's, '64	111⅜	111⅝
10-40 Registered	98	98¼	Dec., C.I.Rs's, '64	104⅜	104⅝
10-40 Coupon	98	98¼	May, C.I.Rs's, '65	104⅜	104⅝
Curr'y Certifics.	104	104⅛	June, C.I.Rs's, '65	104⅜	104⅝
Gold	127⅝	128	Sept., C.I.Rs's, '65	104⅜	104⅝
August, 7-30	101¾	102	Oct., C.I.Rs's, '65	104⅜	104⅝

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of Temporary Loan, except those intended for Clearing-house purposes.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REMOVAL.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

has removed to

NO. 191 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1866	125,386 43
Total	278,386 43

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
JOHN W. CHESNEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

$20,000.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY SCRIP.

By WM. C. GILMAN,
NO. 45 PINE-ST.

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 27, 1866.

The following resolutions are hereby adopted for the issue of the Registered Certificates authorized by the chapter 325, Laws of 1865, and chapter 209, Laws of 1866, and published for public information:

First—The new issue will be in the form of registered stock, and will be divided into shares of $100 each, payable in twelve years from the seventh day of April, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and July in each year, and the Controller's Revenue Bonds, issued under chapter 56, Laws of 1865, may be converted into either form of indebtedness as may be desired.

Second—Holders of Revenue Bonds maturing on the first day of July, 1866, are invited to call, on or before the first day of June next, to surrender the same to the Transfer Agent of the State, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, (who will issue receipts therefor,) and at the same time to make the funding of indebtedness, whether Registered Stock or Coupon Bonds, they desire in exchanges. The transfer books will close on a day to be named next, to afford time for the preparation of the new issue, which will be ready for delivery at the Bank of the Manhattan Company on the first of July following, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Third—Revenue Bonds maturing on the first of January, 1867, will be convertible at that time, or they may be converted at the option of the holders on the first of July next, in conformity with the foregoing regulations.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1866.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

50,000 ACRES OF LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT BEST MARKET PRICE.

A. WILKINS, Broker, Detroit, Mich.

$5,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this city, who absconded on the 24 inst., with the funds of his employers, which were to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion, consumptive appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upwards of $30,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amounts recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Fifty cents a share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Sheldon and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 15th day of May inst., at the office of the Company. Certificates not promptly paid will be charged with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board.

O. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company that the payment of its certificate that their dividends in stock or cash, thereby the institution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders are as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in cash on or before that day will be entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said Bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,
OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will please take notice that an installment of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be due and payable on or before May 7 prox.

J. D. CISCO, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 14, instant. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

Per order,
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MUSCONETCONG IRON WORKS will be held at their office, in Stanhope, N. J., on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 1, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

THOS. BROWNE, Secretary, pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the New-York and Canada Oil Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, 8th of May, 1866, at No. 6 desk, at No. 203 Canal-st.

T. C. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the Merchants National Bank, on and after that day.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by

O. & O. WOODMAN,
No. 60 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON $5 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

ROW BOATS FOR SALE.—AT THE HOBOken Riding School, corner 4th and Willow sts., Hoboken, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 22, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land and north side of Chambers-st., near Washington-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 36th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 39th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 81st and 87th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 79th and 80th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 4th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 120th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 24th and 25th sts.
18. Lot east side of 3d-av., near 79th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in instalments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 24, 1866.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, military storekeeper at Giesboro depot, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL, (new,) forty-four (44) horse power, with 30 by 80 feet, with cook, hay and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter, and twenty-four (24) inches stroke; one steam-chest-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face; also, with the same, one governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH, made of the best boiler-iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appurtenances.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy cast-iron frames, with all the necessary elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and laborsaving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, &c. The main driving-belt is of gum rubber, and is twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, &c., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The engine, boilers, machinery, and fixtures of every description, are new, and are still in excellent order and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

It is confidently stated by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the premises.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour during the day.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application in person, or by letter, to Capt. GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES L. SMITH,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, MAY 9, 1866.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-seventh sale by public sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 29 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN W. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, delivered at their docks, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May inst.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no limit to any price whatever, being made for each lot, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN ERMEIL, President.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1866.

Sealed proposals are invited for the purchase of 370 army wagons, in lots of not less than 25.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, May 2. Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col. POMPHREY, the quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, indorsed "Proposals to Purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. E. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal articles of which are as follows, viz:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Clothing, Tents, Camp Kettles, Gun-implements, Infantry Accoutrements, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER ELVERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on FRIDAY, May 4, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in said house, No. 22 Washington-square, between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st., consisting of parlor furniture, Elegant Rosewood suit, covered with green reps; set in excellent order; elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors; medallion, velvet and Brussels carpets; elegant lace window curtains; silk lambrequins and rich gilt cornices; handsome chandeliers and gas-fixtures; large splendid carved rosewood bookcase, with plate glass doors, made to order; fine oil-paintings, steel engravings, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

Chamber Furniture—Elegant carved rosewood bedstead, curled hair mattresses, carved rosewood washstands, side tables, centre and toilet tables, fine steel engravings, rich carved rosewood bureaus, &c., &c.

Dining-room—Rich walnut sideboard, extension dining-table, carved oak chairs in green rops, to match; gas chandeliers, library table, tables, &c., together with all the kitchen furniture.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-house, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the city of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 20 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be given, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 2 or 3 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or to W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

R. MILSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAY 5,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 269 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, opposite Tompkins-place.

Rosewood parlor suite, 7 pieces; mahogany marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, hat stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.

OUR REGULAR SALE FOR MAY 11 WILL TAKE PLACE MAY 11.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,
DISBROW'S,
HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
NO. 169 LIBERTY-ST.

W. H. DISBROW will sell at Auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, a small express horse; also several new and second-hand rockaways, phaeton, top and no top buggies, harness, saddlery, &c.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE AUCTION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a warrant to me directed by George C. Latham, Esq., Collector of the Eighth District, I shall expose for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, at the corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of May, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, 31,000 cigars, a few pounds of tobacco, and if cigar boxes destrained for the collection of a tax due to the United States.

H. H. SNELLING, Deputy Collector.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

A COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—I shall sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 15, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house on the premises in the township of Hohokus, Bergen County, New-Jersey, the late residence of Jacob Ackerly, deceased, a one-and-a-half a mile west of Allendale Station on the New-York and Erie Railroad, a good dwelling-house and barn; the location and contains about 60 acres, more or less, and the land is in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars inquire of GARRET VAN DIEN, Ridgewood Station, or LEVI HOPPER, Ramsey's Station.

GARRET VAN DIEN,
GEORGE H. SMITH,
LEVI HOPPER.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 5,400 Cabanos cigars, 18 cases leaf tobacco, 2 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco, 16 boxes plug tobacco, 5 bundles blue paper, lot of snuff, chewing shorts, and smoking tobacco, has been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store No. 34 Vandewater-st., New-York City, on the 8th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector 22d District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 28, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on THURSDAY, May 10, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

1,400 BALES UPLAND AND GULF COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at clothing depot, Armory-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

17,000 Spades, new;
5,800 short-handled and 1,800 long-handled Shovels, new, and
10 Sibley Tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HORSES, VICTORIA, ROCKAWAY, DOG CART, PHAETON, SLEIGH'S, HARNESS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW MORNING, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the private stable, No. 142 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire establishment of a private gentleman, viz.: An elegant span of bay mares, 15 hands, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind, and very stylish drivers; and can trot in 4 min.; also,

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Where.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,621	Gregan.
ERIN	3,730	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,372	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,152	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,449	Agnew.
SCOTLAND	3,686	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,625	Frowse.
DENMARK	3,315	Ogilvie.
HELVETIA	3,315	

Leaves Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....SATURDAY
LOUISIANA.....WEDNESDAY, May 9
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY.....May 12
ENGLAND.....WEDNESDAY.....May 16
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY.....May 19
VIRGINIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 23
DENMARK (new steamer).....SATURDAY.....May 26
HELVETIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloons; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway, and for passage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 115 Pearl-st.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON.—The fine steamship CITY OF LONDON will leave her dock, Pier No. 43 North River, at 3½ A. M. on SATURDAY NEXT, the 5th of May. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, carrying mail-steamers, carrying the United States Mail.

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....May 5
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....May 19
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 26
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....June 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
FIRST CLASS STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin to London.....$110 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to Dublin.....110 | Steerage to Londonderry.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 5
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS.....NORMONT.....SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, June 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine in cabins.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 80
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Morton-st., at Falmouth on the following days, at noon, precisely.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDNER.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
L. DE BEBIAN, No. 129 Broadway.
JAMES A. WETMORE, Agent, Havre and Paris.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MALTA.....SATURDAY, May 5.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA.....WEDNESDAY, May 23.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of fire-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
Hermann, (building).....2,500 tons, 600 horse power, W. G. PERKINS, Commander.....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander.....21st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES.....14th June.
Western Metropolis, 2,600 tons, 1,600 horse power, H. SANDERS, Commander.....28th June.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Passengers from Bremen via Cowes.
Atlantic.....May 8 and June 27 | *Baltic*.....May 23 and July 11
Western Metropolis.....July 25 | *Hermann*.....June 6

Rates of passage or freight in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to
ROGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to
V. PRECHT, Secretary.
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or want money to take with the country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 88 South-st.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE,
For BREST and HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SANFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The Tri-weekly steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE and leave on May 16.

FOR
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 *north* River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamship
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 5.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 12.
Cabin passage.....TWENTY DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
VIGO
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS, & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. S. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 62 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah.
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
FROM PIER NO. 32 NORTH RIVER.
Freight or passage at fair rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. RING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEDEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 116 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. R. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 69 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PANAMA
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
Leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO

MAY.
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Steamers of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. These of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's Office, first door on the right, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class. $150 to $200. | Second class. $100. | Third class. $50.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the powerful and commodious
SHERIDAN,
Capt. DE MARTINO, from Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 12 M.
The Company have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full supply of water on the steamers enables them to make a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage apply only in person or by letter, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
ANDALUSIA,
GRANADA,
SARAGOSSA and
QUAKER CITY.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and powerful side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MASSEMAN.
The powerful screw steamships will sail every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
being unavoidably detained, will leave on FRIDAY, May 4.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 62 Liberty-st.
Consignees will please send their orders to ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIBENGUTHER, Master,
on THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st. is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and points.
For passage apply on board, at No. 127 West-st., corner Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, foot of Canal-st., on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with train for North and West.
9 A. M. via Harlem River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with train for North and West.
2:40 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with 6 P. M. express train for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, with Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
5 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. A. F. CUSTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 36 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 36, on the wharf; also at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return tickets leave Boston at 5 P. M.
M. Y. SIMONS, Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry):
2:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Express, Daily, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Emigrant Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western.
10:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
S. H. BABCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:35 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:35 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S
LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.

The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 35 E. R., (foot of Catharine-st.), at 5 P. M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MILLER, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Returning, will leave Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:30 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads, and arriving in New-York at 11:45 A. M.

Fare on either boat, $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK,
ORIENT, GREENPORT
AND
SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. G. GIBBS,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 41, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Consezene Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:30 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT SARATOGA, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leaves from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 9:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Nyack, Coeyman's, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Kriendt, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 9 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH.—CONNECTING WITH THE Pawling & Hartford Railroad.—The steamer ARTISAN leaves Pier No. 41, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Newburgh at 3 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES.—DUDLEY'S Metropolitan Band of Music, Quadrilles of all kinds; barges Water Spirit and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & H. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY for teas, sugars, coffee, butter, flour, &c. Let all our readers go this day and save 20 cents on the dollar, at SHERWOOD'S great cheap store, No. 190 Greenwich-st., corner Hammond.

MEDICAL.

DR. MARSHALL'S CELEBRATED AND UNRIVALLED FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.—Prescribed and recommended by physicians of the highest standing in Europe and America. They are the only remedy ever discovered that will positively relieve and cure all female complaints, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Sold by all druggists. Price $5 per box. Sent to any part of the country, free of observation, on receipt of price. Address DR. MARSHALL, No. 1 Union-square, New-York. Consultation free. Ladies can rely on the strictest secrecy. Pamphlets sent free.

P. O. S.—1832.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved remedy for Fever and Ague, used in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 78 Bleecker-st., New-York, without the use of quinine, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Hamburgh, is the only certain and reliable remedist for diseases of a private character. His long practice he has cured many cases of Seminal Weakness and Loss of Power, and in all others confidently promises a speedy cure. If you will at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Persons living at a distance can call at once. By the great experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recollect Dr. KENNEDY'S only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character, long standing,

POLITICAL.

CONNECTICUT.

Message of Gov. J. R. Hawley.

The telegraph has already given us an abstract of Gov. HAWLEY'S Message to the Connecticut Legislature. We give the following extract:

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Naturally, and in consequence of the prolonged contest, the debts and resources of the State claim our early attention.

An examination of the reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer will show that the finances are in a much more healthy and prosperous condition than many have supposed. The funded debt, on the 1st of October, which amounted one year ago to nearly $3,000,000, has been wholly paid, except a balance of less than $3,000 due to the Sinking Fund. The last General Assembly authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000. Two millions were sold to various purchasers at par, with a bonus in exception of a slight advance. An additional issue of 400,000 was made in order to pay a [illegible] amount due to the Sinking Fund, which will be [illegible] as soon as Bonds of some suitable denomination can be purchased to replace it.

The whole debt is comprised in five issues of State bonds, all bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's office, and otherwise bearing date as follows:

First series; issued June 1, 1857, for two millions, payable in twenty years, or, at the option of the State, at any time after ten years.

Second series; issued April 1, 1864, for two millions, payable in twenty years.

Third series; issued Jan. 1, 1864, for two millions, payable in twenty years.

Fourth series; issued April 1, 1864, for two millions, payable in thirty years, or, at the option of the State, at any time after ten years.

Fifth series, issued Oct. 1, 1865, for two millions four hundred thousand, payable in twenty years, and exempt from taxation by State or municipal authority.

The entire debt is, therefore, ten millions four hundred thousand dollars.

Against it are the Sinking Fund, one million [illegible] hundred thousand dollars; seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents, [illegible] 767 65); the bank stocks owned by the State, [illegible] market value to three hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred dollars, ($376,300,) and cash in hand [illegible] thousand fifty-three thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($1,053,644 39,) a total of [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, leaving a balance of [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents. Two additional [illegible] will be sold in order to pay a [illegible] amount due to the Sinking Fund, which will reduce it as soon as Bonds of some suitable denomination can be purchased to replace it.

The whole debt is comprised in five issues of State bonds, all bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's office, and otherwise bearing date as follows:

First series; issued June 1, 1857, for two millions, payable in twenty years, or, at the option of the State, at any time after ten years.

Second series; issued Jan. 1, 1864, for two millions, payable in twenty years.

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The whole debt is comprised in five issues of State bonds, all bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's office, and otherwise bearing date as follows:

First series; issued June 1, 1857, for two millions, payable in twenty years, or, at the option of the State, at any time after ten years.

Second series; issued Jan. 1, 1864, for two millions, payable in twenty years.

Third series; issued April 1, 1864, for two millions, payable in thirty years, or, at the option of the State, at any time after ten years.

Fourth